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Peres meets Omani FM in Akaba

DAVID MAKOVSKY

FOREIGN Minister Shimon Peres met with Omani Foreign Minister Yusuf Bin-Alawi at King Hussein's Akaba Palace last night. Peres spokeswoman Bahira Bardugo announced late last night.

Foreign Ministry Director-General Uri Savir predicted that in the "days and weeks ahead," Israel would strengthen ties with "Gulf and Magreb" countries.

Bardugo said Peres and Bin-Alawi "discussed ways to strengthen ties between the two countries," but would not say whether the two countries had set a date for establishing diplomatic relations. Hussein, who lent the facilities for the meeting, did not attend, Bardugo said.

US officials had predicted that last week's four-way Cairo summit would pave the way for several visible events in the next few weeks that would generate fresh momentum for the peace process.



Border policemen check worshippers' identity cards as they arrive for Ramadan prayers at the Aksa Mosque on Friday. (Brian Henrich)

Ben-Yair okays prolonging detention

DAVID MAKOVSKY and JON BENJAMIN

ATTORNEY-General Michael Ben-Yair has given his okay to extend administrative detention for Palestinians from six months to a year, a very senior Israeli official said in a briefing for diplomatic correspondents last night.

"Ben-Yair has been convinced to extend administrative detention to a year," this official said last night.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin favored such a move in an emergency cabinet meeting after the Beit Lid attack, believing it will help in the crackdown against terror. However, the move was delayed since cabinet ministers wanted to make sure there would be a prior legal examination, ensuring that the extension could withstand the inevitable appeal to the High Court of Justice.

At the start of January, there were an estimated 250 Palestinians being held in administrative detention. It remains unclear whether the new regulation, when it takes effect, could effect those currently detained.

On the future of the peace process, the official said last night that Israel will offer PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat during their meeting on Thursday immediate Palestinian elections, and apparently defer the issue of IDF redeployment for future negotiations.

During the three days of elections, IDF soldiers stationed in Palestinian cities would not leave their camps, he said. To underscore the point that Israel does not want to interfere in Palestinian elections, Israel will consent to "1,000 monitors from abroad," the official said. The principle of deploying international observers during Palestinian elections is written in the Oslo accord.

Meanwhile, the PA spokesman said yesterday that Arafat failed to bring regional pressure to bear on Israel at the Cairo summit, but succeeded in renewing bilateral talks marked by Thursday's meeting between Arafat and Rabin.

Spokesman Nabil Abu Rudeineh said that Arafat described the Cairo summit as "successful and fruitful" because it led to the renewal of talks suspended two weeks ago after the Beit Lid bombing.

He dismissed a reported quote by Information Minister Yasser Abed-Rabbo that the Cairo summit was only "a media event." The importance of the summit was that "it proved the Israeli-Palestinian track is the most important because the US and Egypt became directly involved."

(Continued on Page 2)

Rabin expected to name caretaker ministers for 'Shas portfolios'

SARAH HONG

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin is expected today to hand over the Interior and Religious Affairs portfolios, which he had been holding Shas, to caretaker ministers in the cabinet, following Shas's decision early Friday not to rejoin the government.

Shas's decision was relayed to Rabin at 2 a.m. Friday at Ben-Gurion Airport, just as he returned from the Cairo summit. This was hours before the High Court of Justice ruled in favor of the controversial coalition agreement between Labor and Shas, a move meant to stress that the party's decision was independent of the court ruling. (Story, Page 2)

The message, in the form of a hand-written letter by Shas mentor Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, cited the deteriorating security situation as the reason Shas could not return to the Labor-led coalition. "We had always aspired to peace, even in return for painful concessions," wrote Yosef. "But the security situation now is insufferable. People are afraid to go out on streets and the blood of Israel is spilled like water. At the same time, the government is dragged by the extreme left wing, which is a minority in the nation. This is not the peace for which we prayed."

It is "out of concern for our brethren in general and in Judea, Samaria and Gaza in particular that we have decided not to enter the coalition in its present composition," he added.

Shas sources pointed out that the door back to the coalition had not been irreversibly slammed shut by Yosef. The key phrases in his letter, they said, are the terms "in its present composition" and the current "security situation."

Shas leader Aryeh Deri, however, said his party's move did not mean it would automatically vote with the opposition.

Shas, he said, is "neither left nor right. How we will vote on each issue will depend on the directives we get in each case from Rabbi Yosef. If he instructs us to join the opposition executive and join forces with it to bring down the government, we will do so. We will carry out his instructions on each issue. So far as we are concerned, his decision not to join the opposition is a halachic ruling."

Deri argued that "given the government's composition and the fact that Labor has totally abandoned its own platform and abdicated to Meretz, there are no balances in this coalition and Shas would have no real counterweight to swing the government the other way. It would only function as a fig leaf for a dangerously leftist regime."

The Prime Minister's Office expressed regret at Shas's decision. The expectation is that the two portfolios will go to other ministers, who will act as caretakers. Rabin is not expected to appoint new ministers or vet Shas by appointing current ministers as permanent replacements.

Police Minister Moshe Shahal and Transport Minister Yisrael Kessar are vying for the Interior portfolio while Tourism Minister Uzi Baran and Economics Minister Shimon Shetreet want to be temporarily in charge of Religious Affairs.

Labor Secretary-General Nissim Zivili openly recommended yesterday that the portfolios only be assigned to "temporary substitutes among the present cabinet members, so as not to push Shas further away from Labor. We must not give up on them. Our hope is that they will find a suitable compromise."

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor, Shas aim to keep delicately-poised coalition intact

COMMENT

SARAH HONG

SHAS, declared party leader Aryeh Deri, is "neither right nor left," and will judge each issue according to the dictates of its mentor, Rabbi Ovadia Yosef. For his part, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin is not likely to permanently reassign the Shas portfolios, but will only hand them over to current ministers for "safekeeping."

So what does all this mean? Basically that the two sides will try to keep what was as what will be, barring irresistible temptations or unpredictable developments.

When the din dies down and the smoke clears, it will become evident, say members in both Shas and Labor, that the weekend's changes in the situation were merely superficial. Both parties will seek to keep their options open and refrain from burning their bridges.

Yet when Shas declined to take the opportunity offered it by the High Court of Justice to enter the government with a carte blanche to legislate to its heart's content, it certainly sent a message that it has shifted its position on the political fence somewhat and has nudged closer to the opposition.

Shas leaders read the political map and are very aware of the polls.

These polls show Labor on a steep decline, and they also show Shas claiming less than 1 percent of the voters' support, down from the 4 percent of the vote it garnered in the 1992 elections.

Deri has been privately referring to the Labor coalition as "a sinking ship," and he apparently sees no reason to get on board. Shas's falling fortunes are ascribed in the party to its hawkish

electorate associating it with the dovish government, during a period of escalating terrorism, broad disillusionment with the peace process and criticism of the government's policy by President Ezer Weizman and Housing Minister Biyamin Ben-Eliezer.

Shas, Deri concluded, must at least seem to distance itself from the "leftist" government if it is to survive electorally. This is why Yosef's letter honed in exclusively on the bloodshed and security situation. Yosef was reacting to the mood of his followers, or, as Tourism Minister Uzi Baran put it: "He capitulated to the street."

At the same time, Deri sees no need to sever all ties with the government. The two ministries that gave Shas cash and clout — Interior and Religious Affairs — are being held for it in trust, and are still unofficially under its control. Some sort of "caretaker" arrangement would leave the benefits in Shas's hands and deny them to rivals. That, too, is essential for Shas's survival.

What Shas really wants is to sit on the fence but remain uncontaminated by the government's lack of popularity. This means sitting a lot less comfortably with one foot on the opposition side but the other ready to jump over to the coalition, should its prospects ever improve.

From Labor's point of view, it is better to keep Shas a lesser ally than a full opponent. If Shas sides unsuitably with the opposition, the government's future will become more shaky than ever. If Shas supports new elections legislation, it could attract some Labor dissidents and malcontents and the government's fate would be sealed.

PA foils car-bomb attack

Cabinet to approve plan for easing of closure

DAVID MAKOVSKY, ALON PINKAS and BILL HUTMAN

THE Palestinian Police in Jericho succeeded yesterday in foiling a planned car-bomb attack against Israelis, a very senior Israeli official said in a briefing for reporters last night.

"The Palestinian Authority stopped a booby-trapped car in Jericho yesterday," the official said.

A security source said the perpetrators were caught by undercover agents working for Jibril Rajoub, the PLO's security chief in Jericho. The source said the agents acted on a tip by their General Security Service counterparts.

It remains unclear the number of people who were involved or whether they are now being held in a Palestinian prison.

The senior official also noted that the PA has successfully prevented "three or four attacks against Israel in the last two weeks, including a suicide bombing," but insisted they could do more. He said Israel has passed along names of suspected terrorists whom it wanted the PA to arrest, but the PA has yet to do so.

The PA immediately notified Israel of the latest planned attack, the official indicated. The IDF then blocked off the access routes outside of Jericho yesterday, apparently helping the PA to trap the perpetrators.

Rajoub's office denied foiling any such attack. Israel Radio said, Rajoub, claimed that the road's closure was in effect a closure on Jericho, which is a violation of the Cairo Agreement.

Chief Palestinian negotiator Nabil Shaath reportedly said in Cairo during the last few days that intelligence cooperation exists between the PA and Israel.

Shaath recently told *The Jerusalem Post* that several other attacks against Israelis had been foiled in recent weeks. There have been no arrests, however.

Two of the four Islamic Jihad leaders arrested by the Palestinian security police after the Beit Lid bombing two weeks ago were released on Friday. However,

Abdullah Shami, the most popular of them, remains in jail.

At today's cabinet meeting, the government is expected to approve a gradual lifting of the closure imposed after the Beit Lid bombing, starting mid-week, government sources said last night.

Elderly Palestinians will likely be the first to be allowed to cross the Green Line, by Tuesday or Wednesday, the sources said.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin is expected to present recommendations drafted in a meeting he held Friday afternoon with the IDF top brass and General Security Service officials on the closure.

Senior army sources said last night that the IDF recommended that the closure not be lifted entirely.

"Without getting into the political implications of it, the simple fact is that the closure is effective," the source said. "It decreases the friction between Israelis and Palestinians and thus diminishes the chances that terrorists will successfully enter and carry out attacks."

Other sources in the IDF warned that a protracted closure serves Hamas and the Islamic Jihad by further weakening Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat and driving unemployed youth into the extremists' ranks.

Meanwhile, some 60,000 Muslim worshippers from within Israel converged on the Aksa Mosque in Jerusalem for the first Friday prayers of Ramadan.

The closure kept away another 100,000 Palestinians who under normal conditions would have come to the Temple Mount for the prayers.

Police shut off roads in eastern Jerusalem near the Old City, and confiscated the identity cards of some worshippers as precautionary security measures. The identity cards were returned to the worshippers when they left the Temple Mount.

Similarly, weapons were taken from Jewish worshippers at the Western Wall on Friday, and returned only as they left the Western Wall plaza.

MKs to visit Jordan today

A delegation of 35 MKs is scheduled to dine with King Hussein at the royal palace in Amman tonight, in what is being described as a working meeting.

The king is flying the MKs to Amman in a Jordanian plane which will pick up the delegation at Ben-Gurion Airport.

The delegation will include Knesset Speaker Shevah Weiss, all the deputy speakers, the heads of all factions and the heads of all Knesset committees.

They will fly to Jordan in the late afternoon and return the same night after the royal feast.

Liat Collins

Cairo summit participants: We are all victims of terror

REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

DAVID MAKOVSKY

the last few months.

A meeting was held at the Defense Ministry on Thursday morning just before Rabin flew to Cairo, and it was decided that Israel could not accept the Egyptian language.

Before Rabin landed in Cairo that afternoon, Arafat had already arrived and met with Mubarak, where he complained about the impasse in the peace process.

Sources say Arafat wanted Mubarak to use leverage with Rabin to attain a lifting of the closure, release of prisoners, and IDF redeployment. However, Rabin insisted that if this was the case, the four-way meeting would deteriorate. It was decided that two meetings would occur simultaneously that night after the Ifar sundown feast, when the Ramadan fast is broken. The four leaders would discuss issues, while their aides would hammer out the joint communique, and a news conference would cap the

summit.

However, in both meetings, there was Israeli-Palestinian tension. As the senior Israeli official recalled, Rabin turned to Mubarak and Hussein and asked: "Is it possible to have an entity, when the authorities do not have a monopoly on the use of force to ensure order? If the [PA] doesn't [have a monopoly], it will become Lebanon."

At this point, Arafat chimed in, pointing at Rabin: "[Individual] Israelis are selling weapons to Hamas. I can give you addresses where this happens." According to the Israeli official, at this point, Mubarak and Hussein looked at each other askance.

Rabin: "Please do."

Arafat: "They [Islamic rejectionists] have more weapons than I do."

Rabin: "If so, there is no way you can control them."

At this point, Mubarak and Hussein interrupted, switching from English to Arabic, as they talked to Arafat. Rabin, who cannot understand Arabic, saw this as a joint effort by both leaders to have Arafat change his tone.

However, Rabin continued on the

subject of terror, and found support from Mubarak.

Rabin: "After Beit Lid, you arrested seven members of the Islamic Jihad. We arrested 200. We arrested 1,350" after the Dizengoff bombing in October.

Arafat: "We have arrested others in the past, but they were acquitted."

At this point, Rabin said he had been told that some Palestinians were being tortured for other offenses because they intimidated the judge. He demanded that Arafat no longer rebuff extradition requests for four Palestinians who killed Israelis after the May 4 Cairo Agreement.

Mubarak to Arafat: "We found people who were trying to smuggle explosives in underground tunnels" and they were "sentenced to 25 years in prison." However, when the topic changed to why Syria's Hafez Assad was giving cover to Shkaki, it was Rabin and Arafat who were jointly indignant. At this point, Mubarak came to Assad's defense, suggesting the Syrian leader may not be aware of all the group's activities.

The Israeli-Palestinian tension was

(Continued on Page 2)



Court: Coalition agreement with Shas legal but improper

EVELYN GORDON

THE planned Labor-Shas coalition agreement would have been legal, but highly improper, the High Court of Justice decided on Friday.

All five justices criticized the agreement sharply. However, in a split decision, the court decided it was a matter to be ultimately decided in the political arena, rather than in the courts.

"It is not the court that must judge in this kind of case," wrote Supreme Court President Meir Shamgar. "In a democracy, there are other ways in which opinions are expressed about... a political action."

Shamgar was supported by justices Eliezer Goldberg and Mishael Cheshin. Deputy President Aharon Barak and Theodor Orr dissented.

Rabbi Uri Regev of the Reform movement, one of the petitioners, said a look at how the justices had divided showed that the disagreement went deeper than the case at hand.

"This wasn't a verdict about Shas, but about our constitutional system," he said. "That's a battle on which the final word has not yet been said."

The justices' main problem with the agreement was a clause stating that if the religious status quo were violated - i.e. by a High Court ruling - legislation would be enacted to restore it.

What is shocking about this clause, Shamgar said, is that it makes a blanket promise to overturn any court ruling on this subject of the judiciary and the princi-

pal of the separation of powers.

"This is no, an agreement to circumvent the High Court," he wrote. "It's an agreement to circumvent democracy."

By deciding in advance that any court ruling on a certain subject will be overturned, Barak said, the agreement deprives the court of its function as an arbiter of disputes, since its decisions will be meaningless.

"The High Court is essentially being asked to grind water," he wrote. "The entire procedure becomes a game... From there, it is not far to where the court must say it will not hear a case at all because the hearing is valueless. These are results that the constitutional mind cannot endure."

Furthermore, he said, this agreement could threaten the independence of the judiciary, because the pressure would be great to avoid changing the status quo to avoid having its rulings nullified. And even if this did not happen, he said, the public is likely to believe it would, and therefore to lose faith in the courts. But even if the public trusted the judiciary's independence, he added, why would it turn to the courts if it knew certain rulings would be overturned?

Finally, Barak said, the agreement, independent of its "nature, reasons, logic or justice." A later "clarification" meant to soften the blanket nature of this promise failed to do so, he added.

The agreement also "damages the proper balance between the three branches of government," he said.

"This proposal... [would] cancel the results of past rulings, freeze the legal situation in the future, and push individual freedoms into a secondary position, instead of explicitly granting them supremacy," Shamgar wrote. "This is an unnatural result in a free and developing society. The public interest is hurt by the parties' [decision]... not to permit any development that deviates from... the status quo... no matter how justified."

However, he continued, improper political actions are only a matter for the courts if they are actually illegal, or threaten some basic value such as the existence of the state or its democratic character. The test, he said, was whether a party would be disqualified from running on a platform based on the Shas-Labor agreement - and the answer is no.

"Democracy has a price, which stems, among other things, from the extreme effects which at times accompany freedom of expression and political activity," he wrote. "But this price is worthwhile to preserve freedom."

Barak agreed that a political compact is illegal only if it threatens some basic value. However, he said, the Labor-Shas agreement does, by damaging the status of the judiciary and the principle of the separation of powers.

"This is not an agreement to



Attorneys in the courtroom before the High Court of Justice ruled on the Labor-Shas coalition agreement on Friday. (Zeev Harari)

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Finally, Barak said, the agreement would destroy the balance between the legislature and the judiciary. Currently, there is an ongoing dialogue between the two branches, resulting in a con-

stant development of the law, he said. But this dialogue would be destroyed if the legislature automatically canceled any High Court ruling without even considering the court's reasons.

Shamgar's test, he continued, was flawed, because the freedom to compete in elections is greater than the freedom to make coalition agreements. Many things that would be permissible on a party's platform, because of the great importance of allowing free elections, are not permissible in practice, he opined.

"We are the guards on the constitutional wall," he concluded. "It is our job to stop up this breach, because if we don't, the

state of the entire wall is in danger... Once again, it has fallen on us, the judges of the next generation, to guard our basic values... against those who would assault them."

Reactions to the verdict from the Knesset were favorable, with most MKs pleased that the court decided not to get involved in a political agreement. The petitioners, in contrast, were disappointed, with one - Dr. Haim Misgav of Amitha - going so far as to say the majority judges had "betrayed their trust" for fear of a backlash from the Knesset.

"The considerations were not entirely legal," he charged.

SLA security official killed in bomb blast

DAVID RUDGE

A LOCAL security officer of the South Lebanese Army was killed in a roadside bomb attack and an SLA soldier was wounded by long-range fire in separate incidents during continued fighting in the security zone over the weekend.

The official, Ghazi Diab, was killed Friday morning when an explosive device was detonated alongside his car not far from his home in Shama village, in the Shafik al-Hardoun region of the zone's western sector.

Sources in the zone categori-

cally denied Israel Radio reports that the official was a senior SLA commander and that two bodyguards had also been killed in the blast.

Hizbullah gunmen simultaneously opened fire with mortars and Katyusha rockets at SLA and IDF targets in the same area sparking a prolonged artillery duel.

There were no casualties among the IDF or SLA troops or any reports of Hizbullah gunmen

being killed or wounded, despite the intensity of the shooting.

Also on Friday morning, gunmen opened fire with mortars and Katyusha rockets at IDF and SLA positions in the Rehan region in the eastern sector of the security zone.

An SLA soldier was lightly wounded and was later transferred to hospital in Marjayoun for treatment. IDF and SLA gunmen returned fire, blasting terrorist targets north of the zone.

Hizbullah, at one stage, announced that its gunmen were fighting a thrust by IDF troops north of the zone, in the Iqlim al-Toufah region, despite the fact there were no activities by ground forces in the area.

More fighting was reported yesterday with another roadside bomb blast in the Shomriya region in the central sector of the zone, accompanied again by Hizbullah firing in the same area.

There were no casualties in either the bomb attack or the long-range firing. IDF and SLA gunmen returned fire.

42 set out and met death on the roads last month

HAIM SHAPIRO

SINAI and Miriam Baranes were just beginning their life together with their son Tamir, who was only 16 months old, when all three lost their lives in a road accident.

According to the Council for the Prevention of Accidents, 42 people died on the roads last month. Another 287 were seriously injured.

Sinai was 37. He was born in Ashkelon and studied in a yeshiva high school. After leaving the army he had studied geology, but at the time he died he was studying physical education and working as a gym teacher.

Miriam, 29, had been a music teacher. They had been married for only a few years. They had come to their new home in Moshav Aviezer at the end of the summer.

On Friday, January 27, the Baranes family had just set out

Man killed when truck overturns

A man was killed when his truck overturned yesterday afternoon near Anata, northeast of Jerusalem.

Rescue personnel declared him dead at the scene. Police are investigating the circumstances of the accident.

Last week, nine people were killed and 31 seriously injured in 30 accidents. One of those killed was a pedestrian. (Iim)



from in Moshav Aviezer in the Judean Hills. They were taking Miriam's sister, 14-year-old

US rejects Egypt demand for IDF withdrawal

HILLEL KUTTLER
WASHINGTON

HEADING into a critical meeting with Middle East foreign ministers next weekend, the Clinton administration is rejecting an Egyptian demand that Israel set a deadline for withdrawing its troops from Arab cities in the territories.

Instead, Secretary of State Warren Christopher intends to concentrate on new security safeguards for Israelis, a senior US official said Friday according to AP.

"You can't set a deadline for an Israeli withdrawal," the US official said. "You need to restore confidence, and that's one of the things the ministers will be working on."

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, his Egyptian and Jordanian counterparts Amr Moussa and

Sharif Zaid Bin Shaker, respectively, and Palestinian Authority Planning Minister Nabil Shaath will attend the meeting in Washington.

While arrangements for the event are still evolving, Israeli officials said that it was fairly easy to pull off logistically because all but Bin Shaker were already scheduled to visit here at various times this week.

Peres is due to arrive this morning from New York, and will address a plenum of the Jewish policy council NJCRAC.

Shaath and Likud head Binyamin Netanyahu will also be addressing today's NJCRAC forum.

The Washington gathering rep-

resents an important follow-up to Cairo, and will be the "first in a series of steps designed to energize the peace process, to create a regional umbrella of peacekeepers," the official said on Friday.

However, he wouldn't reveal what potential steps are under discussion.

The official added that even with the two summits, "no one is trying to isolate or exclude Syria. But I think it's very clear that while the pace of their own track may be driven by their negotiations with the Israelis... they can't slow down the other tracks."

Christopher said in a statement that the Cairo summit "very clearly represented the determination of Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the PLO to do all they can to move the Middle East towards a peaceful future."

CAIRO

(Continued from Page 1) equally tough in a separate meeting on the final communiqué. Moussa began by insisting the Egyptian-Israeli draft worked out the day before was actually an Israeli draft. This did not engender Israeli love towards Moussa. In fact, the very senior Israeli official later went so far as to call Moussa "the bad spirit" who is behind much of recent Israel-Egyptian tension.

Sources say Arafat aides Nabil Shaath and Yasser Abed-Rabbo insisted that the communiqué include the following: a freeze on settlements, a lifting of the closure and "prompt implementation" of the next phase of peace including IDF redeployment.

Peres, who participants said was in a "fighting spirit," objected. He insisted that all Israeli-Palestinian issues be negotiated outside of Cairo, except for the issue of settlements which he indicated was outside the purview of the Oslo accords and could only be dealt with by Israeli unilaterally.

At the peak of the tension, Peres told top Mubarak aide Osama Baz that unless Mubarak agrees to delete these issues, the summit will end in a "fiasco."

The four leaders then decided to drop the news conference idea and instead the joint communiqué was read to reporters outside by Moussa.

Netanyahu promotes alternative autonomy to 'failed Oslo accords'

SARAH HONIG

LIKUD Chairman Binyamin Netanyahu said over the weekend that he has been in contact with Palestinians disenchanted with Yasser Arafat, and has introduced them to the Likud's autonomy plan, which would give Palestinians municipal autonomy.

Netanyahu argues that an alternative to the "failed Oslo accords" could be a new alliance between Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians, who will get "autonomy in all facets of life, with Israel maintaining full responsibility for security and foreign affairs."

Netanyahu was speaking in weekend interviews on Channel 2 and on Israel Radio.

"In Gaza this government had already created a fait accompli and the one thing to do now is set up a closed border which will keep Gazans out of Israel."

"This is the one place where a fence makes sense along with land mines. This is a border of several dozen kilometers and not hundreds like in Judea and Samaria. What needs to be done now is to make sure that a fait accompli like in Gaza is not also implemented in the far more dangerous Judea and Samaria."

"The Arabs of the territories must be kept out of Israel and Israel can import labor from other countries, as is done in all parts of the First World. There is nothing wrong with that," Netanyahu maintained.

However, Netanyahu stressed that his interlocutor would not be Arafat "who has proven since Oslo that he has not changed one bit and has kept no part of his bargain. He incites to jihad, lauds

the suicide bomber, allows murderers to operate from his territory and hunts down collaborators."

Netanyahu said that so far as Syria is concerned, "I would tell Assad that just as he claims the entire Golan, so does Israel. If we go down from the Golan, we would lose every chance there ever was for peace."

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said last night labeled Netanyahu's plan for municipal autonomy "a joke."

He said he does not believe Palestinians would accept this, and the first who may, "would be murdered on the same day."

Environment Minister Yossi Sarid said, "The Netanyahu plan is perfect, except for two problems. It has no partners, and it is totally disconnected from reality."

DETENTION

(Continued from Page 1)

Arafat said that he had tried to involve Egypt and Jordan in a bid to discuss the settlement, redeployment and prisoners issues, but that Rabin had rejected the attempt, saying these were bilateral issues and would be discussed at their meeting at the Erez checkpoint in Gaza on Thursday.

Arafat made no comment on the Cairo summit's condemnation of terrorism, which Palestinians have criticized as one-sided.

Abu Rudeineh said that the PA cabinet in yesterday's weekly meeting "held the Israeli side responsible" for the slow pace of talks, but "understands the necessities of Israeli security and our mutual security problems."

Saeed Erekat, PA minister coordinating the elections talks, told reporters that election talks would resume on Tuesday and Wednesday in Cairo.

The cabinet also discussed last week's donors' conference in Gaza and the promise to implement employment-expanding opportunities in the Gaza Strip.

PORTFOLIOS

(Continued from Page 1)

able opportunity to return to the government," he said.

The Likud yesterday urged Shas to "jump off the political fence once and for all. This is a crucial period and to really make a difference Shas must unequivocally team up with the opposition to force early elections."

ARRIVALS

T. Sparrow, Products and Applications specialist, from Leica Cambridge, England, to participate in the Scanning Electron Microscope Conference held by the Holon Center for Technological Education.

US commerce chief arrives today in booster visit

JOSE ROSENFELD and HILLEL KUTTLER

US COMMERCE Secretary Ronald Brown will arrive today for a four-day visit aimed at giving US-Israel economic relations a boost as well as promoting regional economic cooperation.

Brown added a last-minute visit to Cairo this morning to show support for Egypt's role in the peace process.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post* just prior to departure, Brown said President Clinton had asked him "to stop in Cairo to meet with President Mubarak as a follow-up" to Thursday's summit there.

The extra stop is "another sign of our commitment to the peace process, doing everything we can to assist the process. And obviously, President Mubarak is a very important part of our efforts to secure a lasting peace," Brown said.

One of the highlights of his visit will be a joint announcement, with his counterpart Industry and Trade Minister Micha Harish, of three to four joint projects that will receive support from the US-Israel Science and Technology Commission.

The commission, which was created a year ago at President Bill Clinton's and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's initiative, aims to promote joint high technology projects in the private sector by establishing a data base to help identify promising cooperative commercial opportunities and by addressing existing regulatory impediments to joint projects.

At a Washington meeting last June, Harish and Brown agreed to initially provide \$30 million to fund the commission's activities for the next three years.

Since its establishment, the commission received inquiries from 630 firms working in all areas of science and technology, with 108 of them presenting initial project proposals.

Israeli commissioner Ehud Kaufman said Israel presented an impressive list of projects as well as the biggest selection.

According to Kaufman, this relationship could open opportunities to Israel's pharmaceutical industry and increase its access to the US market.

On Wednesday, Brown and Harish will meet in Tabat with Egyptian trade minister Mahmoud Muhammad Mahmoud, Jordanian Trade Minister Abu Karab, and Palestinian Authority trade minister Nabil Shaath.

Although no immediate decisions are expected to come out of this meeting, the sides are expected to establish working groups aimed at opening regional trade. Brown told the *Post* he will utilize visits later this week to Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates to try to widen the umbrella of trade ministers at future meetings.

Brown conceded that "frankly, I think there has been some disappointment at the speed of [regional] economic development" in recent months.

A woman of valour

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O.J. defense: Denise Brown ploy unfair

LOS ANGELES (AP) — O.J. Simpson's defense cried "unfair" at the abrupt end to his testimony from Nicole Brown Simpson's sister and said prosecutors staged it. "I saw it coming, and we kept trying to say it's not fair," Johnnie Cochran Jr. said Friday after Denise Brown's dramatic testimony about how Simpson abused and humiliated his wife. When asked what he felt was unfair, Cochran answered: "It is what was planned, is that fair?" Simpson, perhaps the most famous American to be charged with murder, is accused of slaying his wife Ms. Simpson and Ronald Goldman on June 12.

Brown, has stated publicly she believes Simpson killed her sister. She broke down in tears as she described one incident. "Are you OK, Ms. Brown?" Deputy District Attorney Christopher Darden asked. "It's just so hard," she said, sniffing and wiping her eyes with a tissue. "I'll be fine." Darden started the narrative of the Simpsons' relationship in the late 1980s, when Brown recalled a gathering at Santa Ana restaurant with Simpson, his wife and friends. "We were all drinking and goofing around and being loud and dancing," Brown said. "At one point, O.J. grabbed Nicole's crotch and said, 'This belongs to me.' And this is mine."

US trying to bolster Moslem-Croat alliance

MUNICH (AP) — Diplomats hope to pressure Bosnian Serbs into accepting a peace plan by convincing them their enemies are united, a top US diplomat said yesterday. But before they can do that, the Serbs' enemies — Bosnian Croats and Moslems — must patch up their differences. Shoring up the Moslem-Croat federation will be a priority for diplomats from the so-called Contact Group on the former Yugoslavia, who will meet today in Munich with federation leaders. The contact group comprises the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Germany. Little progress toward a military and political union has been recorded since Washington brokered the federation last March. But the US diplomat, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke, said it is a positive sign that the Bosnian Croats and Moslems had requested the meeting. Holbrooke wants to show the Serbs "they are up against a united front of Croats and Moslems."

US, China order sanctions as trade war begins

News agencies
BEIJING

THE United States and China ordered sweeping tit-for-tat sanctions in the feud over intellectual property piracy in China, but gave each a three-week grace period to avert all-out trade war. US Trade Representative Mickey Kantor made good on a weeks-old promise by slapping up to 100 percent tariffs on a list of Chinese imports worth \$1.08 billion — the largest such action in US history. An hour later, China's foreign trade ministry issued its own list of counter-sanctions, saying it regretted the US action and was forced to defend its "sovereignty and national dignity."

US sanctions will double the price of Chinese goods — big guns in any tariff war between two of the world's biggest trade partners. China immediately raised tariffs 100 percent on some US imports and announced other retaliatory measures against US companies. The Chinese move came within minutes of the US sanctions against 35 categories of Chinese goods, covering everything from fishing rods to cellular telephones.

"We cannot stand by while the interests of our fastest-growing, most competitive industries are sacrificed in China," Kantor said. He said it was necessary because the US failed to resolve China's piracy of American computer programs, movies and music. The US tariffs go into effect at 12:01 a.m. on Feb. 26. The tariffs would cause companies to stop shipping some Chinese products into the United States, which accounts for 40 percent of China's overseas sales.

In Beijing, the official Xinhua News Agency paraphrased an unidentified senior trade official as saying that under the country's foreign trade law, "China will



US Trade Representative Mickey Kantor holds up an original and a Chinese pirated version of the Microsoft MS-DOS5.0 computer program. The one on the right is the original. (Reuters)

have to take counter-retaliatory measures... to safeguard China's sovereignty and national dignity." The Chinese official said Beijing plans to raise to 100 percent tariffs on US electronic game

players and their software, cassette tapes, compact discs, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, cosmetics, rolls of film and computer-programmed switchboards. China also will suspend negoti-

ations with US auto companies seeking to set up joint ventures, suspend approval for US companies and their subsidiaries to set up holding companies, and withhold permission for US audiovisual manufacturers to set up

branches or representative offices. The measures also include breaking off ties with US industry associations such as the Business Software Alliance that have supported Washington's efforts to strengthen China's enforcement of laws protecting patents, copyrights and trademarks.

The Xinhua report did not say when the Chinese retaliatory sanctions will take effect.

US negotiators left Beijing a week ago, after talks broke down and Chinese officials failed to respond to Kantor's request that one last effort be made to resolve the issue before yesterday's deadline.

The stiff tariffs represent the amount of harm the United States claims American businesses suffer because of China's failure to crack down on the theft of US copyrights and patents.

The \$1.08 billion list was drawn from an initial list of \$2.8 billion in Chinese goods that was published a month ago. Among the hardest hit products are plastics, including picture frames, cellular phones, answering machines, sporting goods and some bicycles.

The plastics category accounts for \$465 million; answering machines and cellular phones, \$108 million; sporting goods, \$78 million, and bicycles, \$65 million.

Kantor said the items were selected because they are the fastest-growing Chinese exports to the United States, are mostly made in state-owned factories, and are not components used in the production of US goods — so American businesses would not be hurt.

He added that US consumers would not be hurt because they can easily buy these goods from other sources.

Algeria recalls envoy from Paris, slams Mitterrand

TUNIS (Reuters) — Algeria yesterday called home its ambassador to France, rejecting a peace suggestion by President Francois Mitterrand and accusing him of acting out of personal hatred. The envoy's recall underscored both Algiers' anger at Mitterrand and its rejection of an opposition plan to end the conflict with Moslem extremists. "Algeria's ambassador to Paris, Hocine Djoudi, was recalled to Algiers for consultations with the government. This recall is linked to the last statements by President Francois Mitterrand suggesting the holding of a European conference on Algeria," the ministry said in a statement.

In a separate statement later, it said French ambassador Michel Leveque had been summoned to the ministry to explain the statements. He was also told by ministry secretary-general Abdelkader Taffar that Algeria would never accept interference.

Algerian state radio termed Mitterrand's proposal "interference", generated by what it

called his hatred of Algerian independence from France in 1962 after a savage eight-year war.

The army-backed authorities have already rejected as interference a "peace platform" drawn up in Rome by opposition politicians, including one from the outlawed Islamic Salvation Front (FIS).

Mitterrand on Friday suggested that this platform, which called for a ceasefire and negotiations to form a transitional government leading to free elections, should be the basis for an EU conference to discuss Algeria.

His proposal was a departure from France's policy of leaving the Algerians to settle their own differences while giving substantial economic aid and some covert military assistance.

It appeared to reflect growing alarm at the scale of violence there, with the risks of refugees fleeing across the Mediterranean and violence spreading to France's five-million-strong Moslem community, mostly of Algerian and Moroccan origin.

Dole to Letterman: '96 is no joke

HILLEL KUTLER
WASHINGTON

STRAIGHT-laced Senate majority leader Robert Dole (R-Kansas) picked an unlikely setting to announce he would run for President in 1996 — David Letterman's television program. "I've thought about it a lot, and every country ought to have a President," the smiling Dole said Friday on Letterman's late-night CBS comedy show. But not wanting to steal his own spotlight, Dole maintained that the "formal" announcement of his candidacy would come in April. Dole, 71, has served in both houses of Congress for 35 years and unsuccessfully sought the Republican nomination for President in 1980 and 1988. The usually dour Dole took a page out of Letterman's nightly Top 10 List feature by presenting his own list. But it turned out to be a Top 7 list because, he said, he believed the budget should be cut by 30 percent. Dole then proceeded to read from his list the seven ways the US government could save money. Among them: □ Stop paying President Clinton's speechwriters by the word. □ Make vice president Al Gore and House speaker Newt Gingrich pay for those good seats at State of the Union addresses.

Amazon conflict could become 'cat and mouse' war

MARY POWERS
LIMA

THE border war between Peru and Ecuador could turn into one of "cat and mouse" that neither nation can afford. But Peru has more to lose if it concedes ground to its neighbor, analysts say.

"They are fighting over dense, mountainous jungle along a 78-km line yet to be demarcated under a 1942 treaty that settled a border war in which Ecuador lost about half its territory to Peru."

In Rio de Janeiro, Ecuador's delegate at talks aimed at ending the violent dispute said yesterday he was "deeply concerned" over the delay in reaching a final ceasefire agreement.

Delegates from the two countries, as well as three other Latin American nations — Argentina, Chile and Brazil — and the United States, were locked in intense negotiations to find common ground for a final peace agreement.

On Friday the delegates had reached a provisional ceasefire agreement which was sent to the capital of Peru and Ecuador and of the four guarantor countries to be approved.

In a week of hostilities, Peruvian forces used helicopter gunships and Mirage jets to try to push back Ecuadorian troops from positions Peru claims are within its territory.

"Given the costliness of detecting and then flushing Ecuadorian troops from this rugged terrain, this could turn into a war of cat and mouse," said Enrique Obando, a military analyst at the Peruvian Centre for International Studies.

"Ecuadorian forces are concentrated in four or five posts inside Peru but even if Peruvian troops remove them they (the Ecuadorians) can infiltrate other areas," he added. "They figure they have nothing to lose but to be thrown out."

By Friday, Peru said 11 Peruvians and 43 Ecuadorians had been killed, while Ecuador said 33 soldiers had died, 28 of them Peruvians.

Obando said Peru had neglected its vigilance along the unmarked border zone since the late 1980s due to an economic crisis and an internal war against Maoist guerrillas that killed more than 27,000 Peruvians.

Peru's military might is still superior to Ecuador's but not to the extent that it was in the 1970s. In 1981, Peru took two days to repel a border incursion at the "Falsa Paquisha" post. Mobilising troops for that war cost some \$200 million.

"Neither side can afford to sustain this very much longer," a seasoned foreign observer of the conflict said in Lima. (Reuters)

Roads choked as Dutch flood evacuees return home

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — Dutch roads were choked with cars and trucks yesterday as 55,000 flood evacuees made their way home but 140,000 people remained in temporary shelters.

The area around the eastern city of Nijmegen was declared safe but downstream areas of the Maas and Waal rivers still faced a threat from weakened dikes.

"The (provincial) authorities have told me there is no longer any danger (around Nijmegen), but this does not apply to territory further west," Interior Minister Hans Dijkstal said.

"The water levels are receding, but the dike inspectors have not yet declared these places safe," Dijkstal said.

Nijmegen Mayor Ed D'Hondt said water levels had dropped 1.25 metres since their peak Wednesday.

Officials said water levels on the Rhine, Maas and Waal were now falling by 60 cm a day.

Authorities said inhabitants of the remaining evacuated areas would not be allowed to return home yesterday, but there was a chance they would be allowed home today.

Police said roads leading to safe areas were choked with columns of vehicles. The authorities tried to achieve a phased return to prevent congestion.

Dijkstal said the sick and elderly would not return until today to avoid causing them any unnecessary discomfort.

Some 15,000 evacuees from

the southern province of Limburg, the first to be flooded, began returning to their homes on Friday after suffering their second major flood in 13 months.

A quarter of a million Dutch people were forced to abandon their homes as ancient dikes threatened to collapse under the pressure of rivers swollen by heavy rainfall and melting snow in Germany, France and Belgium.

The week-long crisis sparked intense criticism of the government and environmentalists for delaying work to strengthen this low-lying country's vital flood defenses.

"I feel very bitter," Limburg housewife Ret Pals said. "They must build a new and bigger dike. They should flood The Hague. Then we'll see what the government does."

Prime Minister Wim Kok announced a compensation scheme late on Friday, but many of the flood victims were disappointed.

Kok said households would have to bear the first 2,000 guilders (\$1,176) of damage themselves but that the government would reimburse any damage above this amount.

For those who also suffered in the December 1993 floods, the threshold will be lowered to 1,000 guilders (\$588).

Companies will have to bear the first 2,000 guilders of damage and will receive 65 percent of any additional costs, or 90 percent if they were hit by the 1993 floods.

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An article in the latest issue of Harefuah reports: "At the end of a year of operation, seven doctors in this program had used the kits to treat 74 victims in 50 accidents. In all of these incidents, the IDF doctor was the first to reach the scene. Among those treated were 54 victims of road accidents; 17 persons wounded in terrorist attacks and three who suffered heart attacks."

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Train victim faces accused gunman

MINEOLA, New York (AP) — A victim of the mass shooting on a commuter train testified Friday that he froze as the gunman walked toward him, stared straight into his eyes, and shot him.

Victim Robert Giugliano said he watched as a woman "with an angelic face" was shot in the head, spraying blood around the car.

Giugliano was the first person on the stand to visibly unnerve defendant Colin Ferguson, who is serving as his own lawyer.

While being cross-examined by Ferguson, Giugliano looked at his eyes on the defendant.

Ferguson, a Jamaican immigrant, started stumbling over his words and began a half-dozen questions without completing them, then asked the judge for a recess and took a 15-minute break.

Six people were killed and 19 wounded in the Dec. 7, 1993, rampage on a crowded Long Island Rail Road commuter train. Ferguson says the shootings were committed by someone else who grabbed his gun from his bag as he slept.

Giugliano had recounted in detail how he saw the gunman walking toward him through the car, sweeping his gun from right to left as he picked off victims.

"People around me were ducking into seats but I couldn't move," the 39-year-old witness testified. "I was standing there with my briefcase in my hand. I couldn't move. Shots were getting closer."

Then he saw a woman who'd been sitting next to him start crawling on the floor, toward him and the gunman.

"I was looking down, saying 'No,'" Giugliano said. "I was yelling, 'No!' At the next instant the back of her head ... exploded on the floor in front of me. Blood all over."

"I looked her in the eyes. I didn't know who she was. But I remember this face to this day, because when I went home, I remember telling my wife, 'There was this beautiful girl with an angelic face come on the train, and two minutes later she was dead at my feet.'"

Then, he said, the gunman "looked me in the eyes, square in the face and he pointed his gun at me. I remember hearing one shot maybe going over my head and the next one, I was hit."

During cross-examination, when Ferguson asked Giugliano what he did after seeing the woman get shot, Giugliano said in a disgusted tone: "I looked down in disbelief, turned to my left and looked you right in the face."

After Ferguson returned from his break to question Giugliano, he barely paused to hear the answers and, as with much of his cross-examination, the interrogation appeared to have little purpose.

"Did you see when the blood splashed on your feet?" Ferguson asked. "Were you shot at the time you were hit?"

Also on Friday, Judge Donald Bell denied Ferguson's request to subpoena President Clinton and former New York State Gov. Mario Cuomo, saying Ferguson had failed to prove why their testimony was relevant.



Russian soldiers await instructions on their tanks in Grozny yesterday.

Chechens shoot down Russian fighter

News agencies
KHASAVYURT, Russia

CHECHEN independence fighters shot down a Russian SU-25 warplane yesterday outside the capital Grozny, a Russian television crew said.

Footage by the independent NTV showed parts of the blackened fuselage and turbines of the aircraft scattered in a field about five km southeast of Grozny.

Though Chechen irregulars have shot down Russian helicopters before, it was the first time they had brought down one of the fighter planes.

In a diplomatic blow to Russia, the Moscow-backed Chechen opposition yesterday joined a chorus of worldwide condemnation and accused Russia of widespread brutality during the war.

The harsh statement was issued even as word emerged of another Russian attack on Chechen civilians. Residents of Samashky said Russian helicopters had raked a funeral with machine-gun fire, killing three mourners.

It was the second day people were killed at a funeral in the strategic town located 30 km west of the battered capital.

"Why are they attacking peaceful people?" said Luisa Marsagova, 30, who lives in a two-story brick building overlooking the site of the attack. "Yeltsin is a pig."

Thousands of civilians have been killed

since Russian forces rolled into Chechnya on Dec. 11. Many nations, and many Russians, have expressed outrage at the horrific pictures of carnage in Grozny and elsewhere. But the Chechen opposition had remained silent until now.

The condemnation by Moscow's supposed ally against Chechen President Dzhokhar Dudayev could complicate Russia's troubled efforts to subdue Chechnya and install a government sympathetic to the Kremlin.

The Chechen opposition assailed the shelling of residential areas, looting and the unprovoked killing of civilians.

"These practices are producing dozens of new volunteers, who until now have been loyal towards the federal authorities, to take up arms," said Ruslan Martagov, a spokesman for the opposition Provisional Council.

Martagov also condemned "barbarian and senseless cruel bombings and shelling of residential districts of Grozny."

The statement, carried by the ITAR-Tass news agency, justified the use of military force in Chechnya, saying Dudayev's policies put Russia "on the brink of disintegration,

and it had to take measures to protect its integrity." But, it said, "we must speak about the kind of measures taken to restore constitutional order in Chechnya."

New Russian artillery attacks on the Grozny area were reported yesterday and heavy fighting continued around a bridge over the Sunzha River, the front line in the battle for the capital.

Southwest of Grozny, a deafening artillery bombardment could be heard near the village of Bamut and there were reports the Russians were also shelling rebel strongholds of Argun and Gudermes east of Grozny.

There were also troubling signs the war could spread outside Chechnya. Officials in neighboring Ingushetia said a Russian convoy had opened fire on the Ingush village of Gaziyurt. No casualties were reported. A Russian Defense Ministry spokesman told the ITAR-Tass news agency that Russian troops had fired in self-defense.

In Samashky, Chechen witnesses said three helicopters opened fire Friday on a small crowd that had gathered for the funeral of a mother and daughter killed the previous day. Three men died in the attack.

Dozens of people have been killed in Samashky in a week of attacks, and many houses have smashed roofs, broken windows and bullet-scarred walls.

New Yorkers tell all to late-night cabbies

GRANT McCOOL
NEW YORK

LATE at night in New York City people are willing to tell taxicab drivers just about anything.

A new documentary by brothers Joe and Harry Gantz, who specialize in using real people, reveals cabbies and their customers talking about love, death, sex change operations and body piercing.

In *Taxicab Confessions*, a tired rescue squad policeman in Brooklyn tells the driver he has seen people die in every possible way. "I've seen guys with their heads cut off, blown off, burnt, shot, stabbed, poisoned, hanged, run over by trains, blown up."

The brothers followed a specially-fitted cab around all five boroughs of the city for a month in the summer of 1994, using hidden cameras and microphones to film and record late night conversations on 500 rides. Eleven segments were chosen for the film, which featured on HBO in January and early February.

"As we began working on the show we realized that there probably was no better place to do something like this than in a taxi because it is almost like a mini-confessional," Joe Gantz said.

"You only look at the driver through that little rearview mirror. It's dark and it feels safe."

Five cameras about the size of a man's little finger were spread all over the windshield area and with tape decks in the trunk and an earphone in the driver's ear, the Gantz brothers were able to watch and hear the conversation and suggest questions to the drivers.

Olga "Cookie" de Jesus, one of the drivers who took part, described the filming as just one of the many experiences she has had driving taxis in New York City for the last 16 years.

"Many people have often said: 'Imagine if you had a tape recorder for the conversations that go on in a cab' and this made it a reality," said Mrs de Jesus, who lives in The Bronx.

ary and early February.

In the film, she is seen being propositioned by a young woman customer who has just left an after-hours night club and Mrs de Jesus, married and the mother of five children, uses all her tact and sensitivity in spurning her.

In a seductive voice, the woman whispers: "I've got an urge to see you naked ... I can't believe you're not going to lay with me ... you could lay with me and your husband will never, never, know."

Another young woman in Brooklyn with her head shaved like the Irish singer Sinéad O'Connor discusses her "addiction" to body piercing — she has pierced her ears, eyebrows, tongue, nose and even her private parts.

Describing the experience, she tells the driver: "It was the worst pain in my life."

The brothers, who were born in Cincinnati, Ohio, have filmed and produced other television documentaries exploring real-life experiences, including *Couples Arguing* and *Life at Random*.

In *Couples Arguing*, real couples would contact the crew by beeper whenever they started arguing and *Life at Random* has a talk-show format with people selected at random to talk about their most emotional experiences.

"*Life at Random* is really a precursor to *Taxicab Confessions* based on the premise we had that everyone's life has an incredible story ... most people have a moment that changed them or made them who they are," Harry said.

In Manhattan one night, a 25-year-old transsexual starts talking about just such a moment — the sex-change operation her parents paid \$27,000 for when she was 17.

"I said to them 'I'm a woman, goddammit, take me out of this body,'" and she tells the incredulous cabbie that the operation is so well done that "they say a gynecologist don't know it."

The Gantz brothers said 85% of the hundreds of people who were filmed gave permission for their segments to be used. Those whose lives were most revealed were the most willing to participate in the project, said Harry Gantz.

"All of these people are night people, who have a tendency to be living on the edge," (Reuters)

British police arrest 50 in anti-animal cruelty demos

LONDON (Reuters) — Police arrested more than 50 people protesting against the export of veal calves to Europe on Friday and said once-peaceful demonstrations were becoming violent.

The extremist Animal Liberation Front (ALF) said it would increase its activities after the death of Jill Phipps, a 31-year-old protester who was crushed by a lorry carrying calves at Coventry airport on Wednesday.

"It's not a game of cricket we're dealing with, it's a holocaust... The rivers of blood are flowing stronger than ever and we need to stop it," ALF spokesman John Curtin told BBC television.

"I'm not talking about willy-nilly (violence) — I'm talking about actions that are planned to stop suffering."

Children, elderly men and women and other people who say they have never been part of the animal rights movement have joined weeks of protests aimed at stopping the exports. Veal calves in Europe are often kept virtually motionless in tiny crates to tenderize their flesh, a practice outlawed in Britain.

But police say demonstrators have started throwing stones and bottles at cattle trucks and police, and windows have been smashed in some of the protests.

Assistant Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall John Albon said the demonstrators were being infiltrated by trouble-makers, including soccer "rowdies" and militant animal rights activists. But he said most demonstra-

tors were breaking the law. "Middle class, innocent, elderly ladies, people carrying children, were sitting or lying down in the road. That is illegal... They are as much party as the people throwing the bricks and bottles as anyone else," he said.

In the southwestern English port of Plymouth, a senior police officer was in hospital with serious head injuries after being hit by a brick when he tried to help a protester believed to have suffered a heart attack.

Demonstrators accuse the police of heavy-handed tactics and say they are investigating violence.

Dozens of protesters were arrested across the country on Friday. The largest numbers were at Coventry airport after Phoenix Aviation, a carrier specializing in livestock shipments, resumed flights that had been suspended after Phipps's death.

Compassion in World Farming, the group at the forefront of opposition to live exports for slaughter, called the move "incredibly insensitive". A spokesman for the group said protests would accelerate over the coming weeks.

Some politicians sympathized with the protesters. Eric Martlew, an opposition Labour Party member of Parliament, offered a bill that would have banned exports where animals were likely to be housed or fed in a way that was illegal in Britain.

But opponents blocked any discussion of the bill by reading from encyclopaedias and telephone books until the time was up.

Albright: Clinton should veto 'fatal' Congress UN legislation

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Clinton's UN ambassador said yesterday an opposition Republican proposal could mean "destruction of UN peacekeeping," and she would recommend a presidential veto if Congress enacts it.

Ambassador Madeleine Albright branded as "fatally flawed" and unconstitutional a measure under which the United Nations would be required to reimburse the United States for some peacekeeping contributions.

As a member of Clinton's cabinet, "I will recommend a veto" if it passes both houses of Congress, she asserted at a State Department news conference. Overriding the veto requires a two-thirds vote of each house.

The legislation endorsed by the House of Representatives International Affairs Committee last Tuesday, is among foreign policy and defense pledges of the "Contract With America" used by the Republicans in their successful campaign to gain control of Congress in the midterm election last November.

Albright said the next candidate for a major peacekeeping operation might be Angola. Any final UN Security Council decision will depend on durability prospects of the settlement between the government and UNITA rebels in the Southwest African country, she said.

UN forces would be deployed "according to all the lessons that we have learned" recently about oversight and clarifying of mandates, and with "enough conditionality" so that the council could "stop it at any particular point."

She also reiterated US support for Japan and Germany as permanent members of a UN Security Council expanded from its current 15 members. But the expansion may be finalized too late to go into effect as hoped for in 1995, the UN 50th anniversary year, she said.

As new economic powers, Germany and Japan "need to be part of the decision-making process," the ambassador said.

72 journalists died for the news in '94

NEW YORK (AP) — A record 72 journalists were killed in the line of duty last year, including 19 murdered by Algerian terrorists and 14 killed while working in battle zones, the Committee to Protect Journalists reported yesterday.

An additional 13 journalists' deaths from 1994 were under investigation as political murders, the New York-based group said in its annual report. In all, 58 of the slayings appeared to be deliberate assassinations, the report said.

"We have never seen so many premeditated murders," said CPJ Chairwoman Kati Marton. "Political assassination has become the leading cause of job-related death among reporters worldwide."

The most dangerous country for journalists was Algeria, where 19 were killed in 1994. All but one were Algerian nationalists; the Armed Islamic Group, which claimed responsibility for most of the deaths, has announced a "death penalty" against all local journalists, the committee said.

Battle-related deaths included five in Bosnia, three in Somalia, two in Chechnya, two in South Africa, one in Angola and one in Rwanda. The previous high death total was 64 in 1993.

The Committee to Protect Journalists, founded in 1981, is a private group dedicated to promoting respect for free media.

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Compensation for ringworm treatment

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

THE doctors and nurses meant well — for decades high-dose radiation had been the "treatment of choice" for the skin disease known as ringworm. But that "treatment" is now haunting some 20,000 Israelis, who received it 35 to 50 years ago.

Hundreds have developed cancer, and perhaps thousands are doomed to contract some of the most serious forms of the disease.

Now the government, while insisting that radiation was a routine treatment for the fungal disease, has decided to offer financial compensation to these victims or their descendants.

Hearings last year in the Knesset Labor and Social Affairs Committee, then headed by MK Amir Peretz, led to a law providing compensation for anyone who underwent radiation for ringworm and has since developed cancer.

Obviously, an unknown number would have developed cancer even without the radiation, but there is no need to prove a causal link; to do so is practically impossible. One-time grants or monthly pensions, depending on the severity of the disability, will be disbursed on a case-by-case basis.

Former immigrants who underwent such radiation may file applications for compensation in district health offices. Only those who arrived between January 1946 and December 1960 and were irradiated and later devel-

oped cancer may apply.

A committee of experts will vet each case and set disability ratings. Those with a 40 to 74 percent disability will get a one-time compensation of NIS 50,000; those with over 75 percent disability will receive a one-time grant of NIS 100,000, while monthly allowances may also be awarded. Those with lesser disability may also receive assistance, as may the survivors of radiation victims.

Most of the victims arrived as children during the years of mass immigration before the founding of the state or during the following decade. Nearly all were immigrants from North Africa, Asia and the Middle East and were irradiated by government order only a few days after their arrival.

Ringworm is a fungus that infects the skin, usually the scalp, but it may also appear on the torso and soles of the feet. On the head, it shows up as round red rings of itchy scales that make the hair fall out. It is highly contagious, transmitted by contact with infected people or cats and dogs. It is most common where living conditions are filthy and crowded.

Today ringworm is regarded as an infectious annoyance rather than a public-health danger. Decades ago it was regarded as a "plague."

"It was very traumatic," recalls Aviv Yosef, a retired carpenter living in Jaffa who heads the As-



Immigrants from Tripoli disembark from their ship. Some of them were irradiated a few days after arrival. (Arnold Behr)

sociation of Ringworm Radiation Victims. "I was 16 at the time; our family had arrived from Syria and moved into the immigrant camp near Haifa only three days before."

"The nurse shaved our heads and poured hot wax on to remove all the hairs from their roots.

Then we were sent for radiation. I myself never had ringworm," he claims.

"They mistakenly diagnosed a different condition. But I underwent several radiation treatments. Nobody explained why they were doing this to us, and no one asked our permission," says

Yosef, now a married father of three and grandfather of six. He had to stop working in 1977 because he developed tumors in his brain; he has since undergone two operations for their removal.

Yosef's association works out of a tiny office in Jaffa and has a membership of some 3,500. He

says that about 20,000 immigrant children with ringworm (and a number who had been misdiagnosed) were irradiated; some underwent this treatment in their native countries but under Israeli auspices even before they immigrated.

Yosef claims that 80 percent of

those who underwent this high-dose radiation of some 130 Rads each time will eventually be diagnosed with cancer. About 200 of them are dying of cancer each year, he says.

Prof. Baruch Modan, a clinical epidemiologist at Sheba Hospital with a specialty in cancer, says he has been studying ringworm and cancer for 30 years. "Ever since I did my first paper on it in medical school."

Looking at population records here, Modan found 90 percent of those who had undergone radiation for ringworm and compared them with cancer records.

Modan and his colleagues matched some 11,000 ringworm patients who had been irradiated with control groups that had not. "The irradiated group showed a 70 percent excess risk for cancer," he says. Most of the cancers affect the brain, head and neck, but thyroid, breast and blood cancers also resulted. Cancers of the brain were four to eight times more likely to appear in those who were irradiated than in those who escaped such treatment.

"About half of them were six to eight years old when irradiated; the cancer risk seems to be higher the younger the age at the time of treatment. We haven't even begun to look for the possible effects, including fertility problems, among the children of the victims," Modan says. "It's a possibility."

Yosef, resigned to his disability and poor prospects, remains angry at the government despite its decision to compensate the victims. "I was given a 74 percent disability, so I will get NIS 50,000. But I will never forget that the government put its head in the sand for all these years."

"When they learned that radiation can cause cancer, why didn't they search us out and warn us so we could be under close medical supervision?"

"I want all ringworm victims to be treated with honor and to receive tax exemptions in addition to outright grants."

Doctors to sportsmen: Guard your hearts

HEALTH SCAN
POST HEALTH REPORTER

ALL professional and amateur sportsmen who once fainted, suffered from chest pains or irregular heartbeat or have a family history of sudden death from cardiac arrest should be screened, suggest two physicians at Ichilov Hospital in Tel Aviv.

Drs. Yitzhak Shapira and Amos Pines of the cardiology and internal medicine departments write about sudden death in athletes in the latest issue of *HaRefuah*.

While physical fitness can slow the development of heart disease, they note, intensive exercise can damage the heart muscle of people who suffer from congenital heart defects, thickening of the heart muscle or coronary artery disease.

Sudden death among athletes is not common, because they are usually younger and fitter than the general population; when it does happen, it is a great shock. A *New England Journal of Medi-*

cine study in 1993 found that it occurs in one person per 780,000 hours of mountain climbing and one person in 1,630,000 hours of skiing. But a number of local and foreign studies have found ischemic heart disease (clogging of the coronary arteries) responsible for 75 percent of sudden death in joggers.

Sportsmen over the age of 40 should be careful when they exert themselves, especially if they have symptoms of heart disease or are otherwise at risk. A defect in the coronary arteries is most commonly the cause of sudden death in sportsmen under the age of 30. In either case, sudden death was more likely to occur during physical exertion than when at rest. Taking anabolic steroids, arrhythmia and myocarditis (inflammation of the heart muscle due to infection) may also be responsible.

The Football Association requires all players to undergo medical examinations, including an electrocardiogram, before they are accepted into teams; some are also sent for an echocardiogram exam. Children undergo stress tests before getting onto

a teenage team, and sportsmen over 35 must pass annual exams. A bill that would set up mandatory requirements for all sportsmen is currently before the Knesset.

While it is not economically feasible to conduct extensive physical examinations of all those who engage in sport, no matter what their age, at least those with symptoms or family histories of heart problems should be routinely examined, write the Ichilov doctors.

In addition, trainers, masseurs and team managers should be required to take resuscitation courses periodically, and lifesaving equipment should be available in all sports facilities.

SUPPORT IN ENGLISH FOR ALZHEIMER FAMILIES

The Alzheimer's Association of Israel wants to organize self-help groups for English-speaking families struck by the disease. Dr. Hinda Katz, a social worker with the Tel Aviv-based association, believes there are many families unable to cope with this progressive form of dementia but don't know where to find help.

Support groups for relatives who must deal with the problem daily can provide this aid, she says.

"Families can break up when one member is diagnosed with Alzheimer's. Women who must care for a parent are sometimes threatened with divorce by their spouse."

There are a number of Hebrew-speaking support groups around the country, but none in English, says Katz. "I believe there is a need. The aging of the population has made Alzheimer's a growing phenomenon."

In the US, 5 percent of people aged 65 to 74, 10 percent of those aged 75 to 80 and 20 percent of those over 80 suffer from the incurable disease. There are no reliable Israeli statistics.

At least five families are needed to form a support group; sessions are free and led by either a social worker or an experienced family member on a voluntary basis.

Anyone interested in a support group may call Katz at (03) 922-0712. The association, directed by Shosh Efrat, can also be reached at any time of the day or night at (03) 535-5741.

NO HELP FOR FLUNKING MDs

The Health Ministry refuses to finance training courses for Israelis who graduated from foreign medical schools but failed the local pre-internship exam, even though the Knesset Labor and Social Affairs Committee decided that the ministry should do so.

The committee recently approved for first reading a bill that would exempt Israeli medical students who graduated abroad from taking the exam if they started their studies before 1988. Committee chairman Yossi Katz criticized the ministry for not carrying out its "commitment" from December 5 to finance the courses, which were prepared by the local medical schools.

But the ministry insists it is not responsible for training members of this group, who have failed the exam several times, and has even less obligation to finance this training. The ministry, insisted a spokeswoman, has no budget for this purpose, and the committee lacked the authority to force a government ministry to subsidize such a course. Instead, it calls on the medical graduates to pay the course fee themselves.

Aspirin can be a life-saver

Rx FOR READERS
POST HEALTH REPORTER

I heard that someone who suffers from acute coronary insufficiency can chew two aspirin tablets a day and greatly increase his chances of surviving the initial attack before getting medical care. Should everyone at risk take aspirin along with him for emergency treatment of sudden chest pains? G.J., Petah Tikva.

Prof. Mervyn Gotsman, chief of cardiology at the Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem's Ein Kerem, answers:

We do recommend that such people chew 100 milligrams of aspirin every morning. If they don't do so regularly, at least they should take it with them and chew it immediately upon feeling symptoms of a heart attack.

Aspirin dissolves clots in coronary arteries. If it is chewed, it works immediately by penetrating the mucous membrane and entering the bloodstream; if it is only swallowed, it goes through the digestive system and takes a couple of hours to take effect.

Studies show that chewed aspirin is nearly as effective in reducing mortality after a heart attack as clot-busting injected drugs such as streptokinase.

Coated, buffered aspirin should be taken on a long-term basis by patients who have suffered symptoms, because uncoated aspirin somewhat increases the risk of ulcers. But for emergencies, regular aspirin is recommended, since it works fast.

My four-year-old son is happy and healthy, but he occasionally talks to himself while playing, usually when I'm not near him. When I come into the room, he stops. Is this normal, or something to worry about? C.D., Nahariya.

Prof. David Branski, head of pediatrics at Jerusalem's Shaare Zedek Hospital, replies:

It is quite normal for a young child to talk to himself during play. The only time there is cause

for worry is if he should only talk to himself and cut off communication with others. This habit can continue for years. Sometimes adolescent girls talk to their dolls, and although it is less frequent, older boys may have the same habit. There is absolutely no reason to worry.

A friend told me that if one misses taking a contraceptive pill one day, taking several the day after having sexual relations can prevent any embryo that was conceived from taking root in the uterus. Is this true? Is it safe? B.F., Tel Aviv.

Prof. Marek Glazerman, head of gynecology and obstetrics at Soroka Hospital in Beersheva, comments:

Large amounts of the hormone estrogen, which contraceptive pills contain, can prevent a day-old embryo from implanting in the uterus. But a woman should not take a larger dose of the pill than she has been prescribed for contraception without consulting with her doctor about using it as a "morning-after" pill.

Women sensitive to large doses of estrogen who take several pills after unprotected sex can suffer from side effects including nausea and vomiting.

Although the Pill contains both estrogen and progesterone, it is the estrogen that may prevent implantation, but the progesterone will not interfere with this process.

Rx For Readers welcomes queries from readers about medical problems. Experts will answer those we find most interesting, and replies will be printed in the twice-monthly column on the Health Page.

Write Rx For Readers, c/o Judy Siegel-Itzkovich, The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem 91000, or fax 02-389527, giving your initials, age and place of residence. Phoned-in queries will not be accepted.

Group promotes learning as healing, education as recovery

POST HEALTH REPORTER

AMIT Sep, a second grader in Safed, suffers from a severe allergy that prevents him from going outdoors in daylight and even forces him to wear sunglasses at home. Light makes his eyes fill with secretions and clouds his vision. Unable even to watch TV, the boy has a lifeline — an intercom phone link between his bed at home and his classroom.

This was made possible by Tlalim (the Hebrew acronym for Instructional Support for Isolated Children). At any given moment, there are 1,000 children around the country who, because of various types of illnesses, cannot go to school for long periods of time.

"I feel I'm part of the class, and I even ask and answer questions," says Amit, who often has to be left at home alone until his mother, a kindergarten teacher, and his older sister and brother return. His favorite subject is math, but he'd like to be an artist when he grows up.

Already absent from school for 18 months, Amit says his doctors believe the allergy will go away in adolescence. In the meantime, Tlalim sends a teacher from Karmiel to the Sep home once a week, for which the family is very grateful, and the intercom line to the State Elementary School Gimel gives him daily contact.

Another boy, Ron, was seriously injured in a road accident and lies at home in Netanya in a body cast to his neck. He too is linked to his classroom by a phone line, the installation of which was paid for by Bezek.

Tlalim, now celebrating its fifth anniversary, has hooked up 10 such direct phone lines to classrooms. Most of its efforts go toward providing children in their homes with tutors, computers and individualized software learning packages.

The organization was founded and directed by Atara Rosik-Rosen, a veteran high-school teacher who helped establish Jerusalem's Denmark School and taught at the Boyer High School. Coming across many children who were kept at home because of chronic illness, Rosik-Rosen was encouraged by Dr. Dan Shaxon (director-general of the Education Ministry from 1989 to 1991) to set up a voluntary organization to meet their needs.

Since then, 5,000 children aged six to 18 — Jews, Moslems, Christians and Druse — have been able to study at home thanks to Tlalim. Once able to return to school, many of them are doing so well that they find themselves ahead of their classes, says Rosik-Rosen.

The ministry is required by law to provide only five hours of tutoring a week to children who cannot go to school. Those who are hospitalized can attend classes in the wards, but many more who receive only outpatient treatment are at home and have no access to such classes.

"Although Tlalim does not attempt to deal in any manner with physical or psychological aspects of illness," Rosik-Rosen says, "it has been found that educational support is a vital factor in the child's recovery. By being involved in his studies, he reinforces his attachment to life. This



Shai Harache has a lesson with Irit Prince, a teacher who helps sick children keep up with classmates. (Miriam Sushman)

contributes to his physical and psychological well-being."

A day before the interview, 10 children were burned in a Rishon LeZion school fire, one seriously. "I am certain that after initial treatment to stabilize the patient, this child will need Tlalim," says Tlalim's administrative director Rita Barashi.

Orit, 15, from a moshav in the Judean Hills, has been absent from school for three years, because she suffers from kidney failure and undergoes dialysis regularly.

A teenage boy named Mahmoud from Beit Safafa in Jerusalem was struck by leukemia four years ago; he undergoes chemotherapy and as a result has a weak immune system. Forbidden to rejoin his class to avoid infection by ordinarily harmless viruses and

bacteria, he keeps up with his studies through regular visits by a tutor and a personalized curriculum on his computer.

Forty teachers, their salaries paid by the ministry, serve as case managers; they visit youngsters in their homes to assess exactly their educational and physical needs. Then volunteer teachers are matched up with the pupils to provide tutoring and help them, if necessary, to work on one of the 200 computers at Tlalim's disposal. Some of the software has

been specially adapted, with a donation from Bank Discount, to suit the needs of the children.

Three years ago, with help from the Israel Cancer Association, Tlalim opened a Distant Learning Center in Tel Aviv. Since then, centers have opened in Jerusalem and Haifa. Youngsters are provided with computer modems that allow on-line dialogue between them and a specially trained teacher at each center. And in Petah Tikva, gifted high-school pupils volunteer to communicate by electronic mail with bedridden children who need help with their studies.

Tlalim — at 18 King David Street in Jerusalem, tel. (02) 259389, 242978 — receives some support from government ministries, local authorities and computer software companies, but it also seeks tax-free donations here and abroad to continue and expand its work.

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The summit aftermath

NOT surprisingly, the Cairo summit has been hailed by its begetter, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, as a great breakthrough. Neither he nor Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin seems worried by the absence of substantive progress in the four-way meeting. The very fact that an Israeli prime minister has met with three Arab leaders simultaneously, they aver, is incontrovertible proof that Israel is a regional player, integrated in the Middle East.

But the summit's consequences belie these optimistic suppositions. Peres's return to the driver's seat in determining the pace of the process means a turnabout in Israel's direction. Before the Cairo summit, it was clear that Rabin, shaken by the growing intensity and mounting toll of Palestinian terrorism, had decided to suspend the process.

True, Rabin rejected President Ezer Weizman's call for an official suspension. But he was obviously disturbed by the security services' doubts about Israel's ability to prevent even more terrorist attacks if Israel withdraws from Arab population centers in Judea and Samaria. As a result, he decided not only to call a halt to the plans for withdrawal, but to suspend the release of terrorist prisoners and the Palestinian elections. Instead, he began talking of "separation," a concept which, for practicality, matches his wish that the Gaza Strip should fall into the sea.

It was at this point that Peres intervened, realizing that the suspension of the process would spell its collapse. Peres believes that without Israeli withdrawal, and with the continued closure making it impossible for Arabs from the territories to work in Israel, Yasser Arafat would lose whatever credibility he has left. His supporters would join the "armed struggle," and Israel, digging in, would have to retaliate with ever greater force. It is not the stuff of which peace is made.

That is why the Cairo declaration opens with the commitment of the parties to "moving promptly to conclude the negotiations on the interim agreement between Israel and the Palestinian Authority in all its aspects."

Clearly, Rabin expects Arafat to take tougher measures against terrorists before Israel agrees to further withdrawal, even though the Cairo communique included only a general condemnation of "all outbreaks of bloodshed, terror and violence in the region." (The formulation cannot offend even the Islamic Jihad, for in the Arab parlance "terror and violence" refer to Jews planting trees on a desolate hill; the bombing of a city bus is part of the "armed struggle for liberation.")

And it can be safely assumed that Arafat promised to try harder to curb the terrorists. (This he has never done. In a rare moment of candor, PLO official Nabil Shaath admitted

what was apparent for a long time: that the arrest - and almost immediate release - of terrorist leaders was only "a show.")

Indeed, by last night the airwaves were swamped with news of Palestinian Police warnings to Hamas against striking at Israeli targets, of the harsh conditions in which Islamic Jihad leader Abdullah Shami is being held, and of suicide bombings prevented by the Palestinian Authority.

The government must hope that this time the crackdown is not just "a show," for the degree of its success will determine the immediate fate of the Oslo agreement. A few months of quiet will enable the government to rationalize the army's withdrawal from the Arab towns of Judea and Samaria even before bypass roads are built. And this in turn will allow Palestinian elections to be held, prisoners to be released, and the "final status" negotiations to begin by next year.

What the Cairo summit has made clearer than ever is that there are two perceptions of the Oslo agreement in the government. Rabin still seems to believe that the Israeli evacuation of "Gaza and Jericho first" was intended as an experiment. If Arafat proved he could rule, if he showed that the vast majority of Palestinians recognized him as their leader, and if he could eliminate terrorism, or at least curb it, Israel would let him have Judea and Samaria.

For Peres, forfeiting Gaza and Jericho was but a first step which had to be followed by the next step in the inexorable march to the complete evacuation of the territories. No matter how unsuccessful the implementation of the first stage may be, nor how blatantly the Palestinians violate the agreement's most basic principles, the Declaration of Principles must be pursued to its logical end.

As Peres already admits in private, and as the world community has always expected, this end is the establishment of a Palestinian state with part of Jerusalem as its capital. If the Palestinians achieve this goal, Peres believes, true peace will reign. Hamas, Islamic Jihad and the PLO's radical factions will either join the moderates in sharing the peace pie, or they will be suppressed by a PLO whose prestige and strength will be immeasurably enhanced by the establishment of a state. Friendly cooperation between the three neighboring entities - Palestine, Jordan and Israel - will ensue, and a Middle Eastern Babel will become reality.

That serious leaders can still believe in these dreams of regional utopia seems incredible. But the fact is that the Cairo communique, with its "full speed ahead" message, is a triumph of the Peres concept. As so many times in the past, Peres has proved that Rabin's essentially healthy instincts are no match for his own cunning and diplomatic skills.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"PREMATURE ADVOCATES"

Sir, - Former Secretary of State Baker, the Rabin administration, Secretary of State Christopher, AIPAC, and others who favor US troops on the Golan have continually stated that it is "premature" for Congress to study the feasibility of stationing American troops on the Golan as part of the peace settlement between Israel and Syria.

Rabin and the other "premature advocates" want US troops on the Golan because they know that the majority of Israelis would not approve of Israel's divestiture of the Golan without having US troops on the Golan.

What they are trying to accomplish with the "premature" concept is to have Israel and Syria sign an agreement with the US troops as the linchpin and then face Congress with a fait accompli. This would place Congress in the uncomfortable position of agreeing to the stationing of US troops on the Golan or being

accused of preventing the Israel-Syria peace accord from taking effect.

Congress should have the opportunity of carefully weighing all of the facts and opinions without having a sword over their head before making a judgment.

It would be unwise to station US troops on the Golan based upon our experiences in Lebanon, Somalia, Bosnia, and the fact that terrorists (either on their own or under Syria's aegis) could and probably would cause US deaths and casualties in the treacherous terrain of the Golan.

If Israel were to rely upon US troops on the Golan, and if the troops were to leave for whatever reason, Israel would be faced with the same problem which existed from 1948 to 1967 when Syria fired into northern Israel from the Golan on almost a daily basis.

WILLIAM K. LANGFAN
Palm Beach, Florida.

TENDENTIOUS VIEW

Sir, - Leaving aside the question whether or not a street should be named after Joshua Goldsmid - one of the planners of the King David Hotel bombing and the attack on Deir Yassin - it is regrettable that the letter on the subject by Betty Shiloah and 75 other Jerusalemites (January 20) is tendentious and unbalanced.

The King David Hotel was bombed in July 1946 because it housed the British military headquarters. Several calls were made to the hotel warning the British to evacuate the building, but they chose to ignore all the warnings.

While there are conflicting versions of the events at Deir Yassin (April 1948), it is now accepted that it was not a premeditated terrorist attack on a peaceful population. The village did have military importance, being on the communication line to besieged Jerusalem. The resi-

dents put up a strong resistance and there were casualties on the Jewish side.

However, what rules me most in the letter is the accusation that the Hadassah convoy was attacked as a direct consequence of the Deir Yassin massacre. There were numerous Arab murders of Jewish civilians in Palestine before Deir Yassin, including the pogroms of 1921 and 1929 and the murder of hundreds of Jews in the "Great Arab Revolt" of 1936-39. Prior to the War of Independence, in 12 days alone following the UN partition plan of November 29, 1947, 79 Jews were killed by Arabs throughout Palestine. This was before Deir Yassin. To argue, therefore, that the Hadassah convoy massacre would not have taken place were it not for Deir Yassin is an insult to the intelligence.

NAOMI SCHENDOWICH
Jerusalem.

VICTORY OF ZIONISM

Sir, - In presenting the recent no-confidence motion to the Knesset (January 24), the leader of the opposition charged the government, among other things, with abandoning the principles of Zionism.

With due respect, it might be useful to remind Mr. Netanyahu and those of our people whom he represents, of a couple of facts of which they may not be sufficiently aware.

Seventeen years ago, on December 28, 1977, the late prime minister Begin submitted to the Knesset a program for self-rule for the "Palestinian Arabs, residents of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district, which will be instituted upon the establishment of peace." Among its 23 clauses, there were several particularly remarkable ones.

Residents of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district... will be granted free choice of either Israeli or Jordanian citizenship.

...will be entitled to vote for, and be elected to, the Knesset...

...will be entitled to acquire land and settle in Israel.

Another fact worth recalling is that, in 1947, we joyfully accepted the Partition Plan. The Jewish State according to that plan did not include Naburiya, Acre, Nazareth, Jaffa, Ramle, Lod and Beersheba, nor any of Jerusalem, nor the Jerusalem corridor. Still, "our people were overjoyed" as Menachem Begin reported in his book *The Revolt*. If today, almost 50 years later, our Palestinian neighbors are ready to make a settlement with us, based on the 1967 borders, i.e. be content with 20 percent of Mandatory Palestine, then common sense would make us to grasp the opportunity with both hands. It would be outright folly to reject it.

Rather than a departure from Zionism, it surely is the victory of Zionism for which we have hoped and prayed for a century.

ZEEV RAPHAEL
Haifa.



The never-ending story

WHAT is it about Ethiopian Jews that keeps them in the limelight? Is it the color of their skin, or their fascinating culture? Or is it because theirs was a simple technology, while ours is becoming more and more complex?

They hail from a society where - in contrast to ours - time means little, and their traditional religious practice seems marvelously "biblical" to Israelis, who mostly define themselves as "secular."

Whether or not this is an attraction of opposites, there is something about Ethiopian immigrants that touches a nerve in Israeli society; and the Ethiopians, who are masters of story-telling, drama and oral culture, love to feed our fascination with them.

When the stories of their trek to Sudan in the 1980s slowly unfurled, Israelis conjured up images of the Holocaust. Their complaints about housing conditions here cast shadows of the *ma'abarot* tent cities of the Fifties.

Many Ethiopian Jews have been in Israel for 20 years now. Nearly 8,000 arrived in Israel 10 years ago in Operation Moses. Some 14,000 were brought here by Operation Solomon in May 1991. Today there are 53,000 immigrants of Ethiopian origin in Israel.

Ever since their initial aliya in the 1970s, the Ethiopian Jews have been subjected to a relentless media barrage on almost every social issue. Over the past decade alone, a wide variety of extraordinary topics - some sordid, some sensational - have received wide, some might say exaggerated, coverage.

Take the immigrants' difficulties in adjusting to 20th-century Israeli life.

There were stories that almost seemed to ridicule immigrants who burned their hands on gas rings, not knowing what they were, or washed their dishes in toilet bowls, never having seen a toilet before. And there were detailed reports of women shutting themselves up in closets for a week during their menstrual periods, in the absence of the menstruating huts they habituated in Ethiopian villages.

By 1985, the media were heavily into the protracted demonstration by Ethiopian Jews who had

SHALVA WEIL

recently arrived from Amharic-speaking areas against the symbolic conversion that the Chief Rabbinate was forcing upon them.

The effects of the perceived humiliation suffered by members of the community were said to have lasted for months. Some say they left permanent psychological scars.

TOWARD the end of the 1980s, other issues took center-stage. Most disturbing were the high

The media's pursuit of Ethiopian Jews is finally beginning to shatter Israelis' cherished illusions about this 'model community'

suicide rate among Ethiopian Jews in Israel, and the number of wives murdered by their husbands. Researchers (this one included) pointed to the high divorce rate and the relatively large number of one-parent families among Ethiopian Jews.

Israelis' illusions that this was a model community were beginning to crumble.

The real problems emerged in the Nineties, with the issue of the "Feles Mura," Jews who had converted to Christianity in Ethiopia. Demonstrations called for the immigration of relatives whom the Jewish Agency had in the past refused to rescue. A community of Jews from Oromia, a remote area in Ethiopia, who were publicly said to number 1,000, suddenly numbered 5,000, and there were rumors of hundreds of thousands of Feles Mura.

Furthermore, the status of the *kessotich*, the community priests, was said to have been undermined. Strange bedfellows of ex-Christians and left- and right-wing Israeli religious movements fought to demand recognition of the status of the *kes* as rabbi.

Media interest in the Ethiopian immigrants didn't flag; housing

and education scandals affecting the community made, and continue to make, good newspaper copy.

Then, last year, the media caught on to what doctors and anthropologists had known for several years: that the immigrants' lengthy wait in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa prior to Operation Solomon had exposed the Jews to AIDS, causing a terminal problem.

This year has barely begun, and already a sinister new issue has raised its head, and been eagerly taken up by the media.

Last month, Absorption Minister Yair Tzaban ordered an investigation into complaints that Pentecostal missionaries were actively proselytizing among Ethiopian teenagers and students.

Again, researchers and members of the community had known about this for years. But politicians, journalists, community leaders and *kessotich* alike preferred to pretend the problem didn't exist.

The missionary issue will not be the only hot story about Ethiopian Jews this year. There are already murmurings about pockets of juvenile delinquency in what has up till now been portrayed as a well-disciplined community.

And so far, nobody has focused on the distress of aged Ethiopian Jews and the terrible conditions in which they live, especially compared to their increasingly prosperous children.

If none of these issues catch media interest, there's always that hardy perennial: racism.

Clearly, the media - and their consumers - continue to be fascinated by these Jews who seem so different from other Israelis and yet are becoming more and more like them, with emerging social problems that sound depressingly familiar.

Maybe not until the "issues" disappear and the heightened interest dies down will Ethiopian Jews be said to have been truly "absorbed" into society.

The writer is senior researcher at the Hebrew University's NCJW Institute for Innovation in Education, where she has carried out a series of research projects on the Ethiopian Jews.

Deadly descent

MEIR RONNEN

If you live long enough, all your jokes come true.

Back in the non-jocular Thirties, my favorite schoolboy joke was about a man searching under a street light for a dropped sixpence.

When asked exactly where he had dropped it, the fellow indicated a street corner some distance away. And when asked why on earth he was looking for it so far off, he said, as though it was perfectly obvious: "Because there's light here."

Some six decades on, I encountered this situation in real life. It happened at the Paz gasoline station on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway at the bottom of Sha'ar Haganai.

Parked in back of the pumps was a traffic police patrol car, its occupants resting from the rigors of the day. Traffic police seem to have such a rigorous time that one can often find them parked in shady spots, like the back of the Israel Museum parking lot, or under the Castel bridge.

For years now I have been trying to ascertain why there is no radar trap or police presence on the infamous Castel descent of Highway No. 1 in the direction of Jerusalem. Spotting the patrol car, I decided to approach the police in person.

Behind the wheel of the patrol car sat an officer. To him I repeated my litany of complaints about the Castel descent. Al-

Just a small investment would remove the danger to drivers

though the posted speed limit is 70 kph, thousands of cars, buses and trucks hurtle down to the Motza Bridge curve at speeds between 90 and 130 kph, none of them with a snowball's chance of stopping should an emergency arise.

Police presence is totally absent. The litard officers parked under the bridge where the descent begins cannot see what is happening further down.

The situation is potentially bad enough, but it is compounded by the fact that drivers trying to turn into Motza Illit must time their move to the fraction of a second in order to get across the road without endangering either themselves or the drivers hurtling down the hill.

A stalled car can bring disaster. Last month an elderly lady mistimed the move and lost her life.

So I asked the police officer why the Castel is unpatrolled, and why no radar trap is employed. His reply was illuminating. The curving descent, he said, was so difficult to time, that his patrols confined themselves to checking the road further down toward Tel Aviv.

I told him my schoolboy joke. He shrugged.

ALL THIS could be changed overnight.

All that is needed are some huge, intimidating signs at the top of the hill announcing that the speed limit is 70 kph (or, better still, 60 kph) and is radar-controlled. Police cars should move slowly along the descent.

So many cars break the speed limit that fines would bring in more than enough to finance a special Motza traffic operation.

Eventually, the Jerusalem-to-Motza Illit approach could be provided with an alternative which would eliminate the need to cross the highway. This could be achieved by constructing a single-lane one-way roadside track running between the entrance to the Beit Zayit road and Motza Illit, a distance of a few hundred meters. Cars headed for Motza would leave the highway via the underpass to Beit Zayit.

The Public Works Department has just spent countless millions widening the ascent to Jerusalem, but this hasn't increased safety one whit. All it has achieved is the raising of the concentration of vehicles trying to enter Jerusalem at the same time.

A fraction of this investment - a veritable sixpence - would remove the danger from Israel's busiest, steepest and most accursed road descent.

No?

The writer is a veteran journalist and political cartoonist.

POSTSCRIPTS

NOOSE BULLETIN: Sydney Demley is dead.

Britain's last surviving hangman, who took part in the execution of 25 people, including one who was posthumously pardoned before the 1969 abolition of the death penalty, died of natural causes.

"My husband was a very unassuming man, fond of a joke and a pint of beer. He was very popular," his 73-year-old widow, Joyce, said. "He was a craftsman, like a carpenter, if you like. He took a pride in his job but he wasn't a callous man. Nobody suffered, he was very quick," she said.

Demley, 73, was assistant to chief executioner Albert Pierrepoint from 1948 to 1953. He continued to maintain that Timothy Evans, whom he helped hang in 1950, was guilty of wife murder even after Evans was granted a posthumous pardon.

Demley was particularly proud of carrying out the fastest hanging

on record. They hanged James Inglis in seven seconds from his arrival at the gallows to the trapdoor opening. Inglis was convicted of murdering a prostitute.

Demley once said: "I was a professional and I wanted to achieve the fastest hanging ever. I did one chap in seven seconds. They should place that in the Guinness Book of Records."

He believed his penchant for gallows humor ended his career when Pierrepoint was offended by a joke Demley made.

A writer who visited Demley a week before his death said: "He was a bit of a joker, really. When he answered the door, he sized me up and said: 'How much do you weigh?'"

Between hangings, Demley worked as a welder at a coal mine. But the Official Secrets Act forbade him to talk about his work, so his colleagues never knew why he used to take days off from the mine.

YIDDISH IS not a dying language as long as it keeps pace with progress.

During a visit to Israel, Rabbi Haim Gutnick of the Etzruv Hebrew Congregation in Melbourne was speaking in Yiddish to someone seeking a solution to a convoluted problem. Seeking a written source of reference, Gutnick queried: "Eshet kent ir mir on-faxen?" ("Maybe you can send me a fax?")

That's an extraordinarily contemporary verb for a moribund language.

While Hebrew was quick to absorb the word *lefaxen*, one reader muses that it's just a matter of time before we're saying *lebinet*. And what would we call those who send a lot of messages by Bimex? *Bibetamin*?

Greer Fay Cashman
Koska Mumcuoglu

150-160

Dead
lesser

THE JERUSALEM
POST

A review of commentary and humor
from American Press Syndicates

AMERICAN OUTLOOK

Sunday, February 5, 1995



HIS FINEST HOUR, TWENTY ONE MINUTES

Spinning the training wheels

When Bill Clinton, with the help of Robert Reich, made worker retraining the signature theme of Clinton's 1992 campaign, he was reacting to the dim job prospects that low-skill laborers face in America. A quintessential New Democrat proposal, the idea was to let the market operate, but to soften the blow on redundant workers by preparing them for higher-skill jobs. It was a response to growing unease about inequality in an increasingly unequal economy; it held out hope that, even in the face of vast economic and social change, the government could still do something to ease workers' insecurity. Yet, after Clinton won, he barely pushed retraining. Like welfare reform, it took the back seat to health care.

Until the midterm elections, that is. On Jan. 10, the president tired to win back his white male constituency by disinterring his retraining them. This time, it had a more conservative flavor: instead of new programs, Clinton offered Skill Grants - training vouchers worth as much as \$2,620 per year - for displaced workers to use for themselves in the private sector. So far, so good. The main imponderable is whether the whole idea of retraining actually works in practice; whether any scheme can save many low-skill workers from post-industrial penury.

Yes, there have been some successes. In 1990, a Michigan research institute conducted a survey of state retraining programs. It found an average postretraining wage gain of 8 percent for men and 34 percent for women. But there's also plenty of counterevidence. The most applicable recent study was commissioned by the Department of Labor during the Bush administration. They asked Mathematica Policy Research to evaluate a retraining program for high wage manufacturing workers laid off because of international trade. To avoid any bias in its 1,800-worker sample, it compared workers only after controlling personal characteristics such as race, sex and education. What seems like the study's main limitation - it studied mostly older workers with long tenure - makes it a good measure of how retraining will help Clinton's target population. Mathematica concluded that trainees were no more likely to be employed and earned no more on average than non-trainees. Granted, about 85 percent of reemployed trainees had taken entry-level jobs in new industries, but about 70 percent of non-trainees made the same move. A second study by the Michigan institute reached the same sad conclusion.

Differences in design might explain why some training programs seem to work better than others. James Heckman, a University of Chicago economist, believes that the on-the-job training and displaced worker retraining programs that focus on young people produce higher returns than those that include everyone. Unfortunately, he estimates that providing enough training for all workers to attain a 1979 wage level would cost the government a \$1.7 trillion. The administration hopes its voucher scheme could provide more training less bureaucratically. The trouble here is, as the Progressive Policy Institute's Kathleen Sylvester notes, many of the most successful programs involve a high level of government hand-holding. Surveying the experts on this matter, in any case, a bewildering exercise. There's no consensus on what the details of an ideal training program should be.

There's not even agreement on whether training should be a continuous process conducted by private companies and subsidized by the government, or whether it should be restricted to displaced workers in between jobs. Reich marvels at the Western European model and favors the former approach. The lack of such skills training, he contends, has hampered American industry and worsened inequality. More prosaic types view the problem as a simpler, structural one: how to link up displaced workers more efficiently with new jobs. They point out that many traditional industries, with little in the way of retraining and much in the way of inflexible work patterns, are among the most productive in the American economy. They also note that Volvo's famous Uddevalla plant, the prototype for the continuous training workplace Reich admires, was shut down for inefficiency in 1991. All that's needed, the skeptics argue is fine-tuning.

Because the evidence of Reich's view is far from overwhelming, it's no tragedy that his grandest proposal, a 0.2 percent payroll tax to fund continuous training, was removed from the bill even reached full committee. In his first two years, Reich rightly focused on smaller initiative where no significant disputes exist. Many of the people who end up in training programs never acquired basic academic skills in grade school, or at least never learned how to apply them to their jobs. One successful labor-supported bill reserves \$100 million for experimental efforts to make high school relevant to the world of work. Another pilot project devotes \$25.5 million to the creation of one-stop computerized job search centers in unemployment offices.

It's important to recognize that even the most effective retraining measure won't solve the trauma of social and economic transformation. Clinton should be honest about this. Yes, we should do what we can to help displaced workers learn the skills to find new and better jobs. But this exercise won't save us from economic insecurity and it won't flatten social and economic inequality. By overselling retraining, Clinton could face a backlash among the very middle class he hopes to regain. Better to hold back and experiment - and establish worker retraining as the potent little treatment it might yet become instead of the panacea it clearly isn't.

By the editors of The New Republic

A President Adrift

A seemingly endless state of the union address sounded more conservative than ever and lacked in substantive quality.

BY ROBERT NOVAK

The degree to which Bill Clinton was adrift in his endless State of the Union address became clear when he asked for an increase in the minimum wage but did not specify how much.

The president's course on minimum wage had been the center of speculation for weeks preceding the speech, not because it is terribly important but because of what it represents symbolically. A proposed increase would signal that he was seeking a return to the Democratic Party's liberal-labor base. To ignore the issue would mean he was resuming New Democrat moderation in dealing with the Republican-controlled 104th Congress.

Accordingly, President Clinton split the difference last week. He put forth a proposal that will be ignored by a Congress hellbent on ratifying the Republican Contract With America but by stating no dollar figure tried to open the door for negotiations.

He put forth a proposal that will be ignored by a Congress hellbent on ratifying the Republican Contract With America but by stating no dollar figure tried to open the door for negotiations.

door for negotiations.

So went the speech that White House Chief of Staff Leon Panetta, unwisely following the path of President George Bush's aides, had called the most important of Clinton's career. It often sounded more conservative than any pronouncement by a Democratic president in this century but was regularly interspersed with liberal caveats.

The result exceeded the worst expectations of Democrats. One party stalwart, who has been at the apex of Democratic politics for a generation, told me: "It was the worst speech ever delivered by a president on a serious occasion."

What the president would do about the minimum wage had been carefully watched by Democrats to show his reaction to last November's Republican tide. To ask for a raise to \$5 in the \$4.25-an-hour rate last set in 1991 would mean commiseration with organized labor about miserly businessmen.

That is what Labor Secretary Robert Reich has been pressing for months. But the president's New Democrat friends outside the administration had told him that picking a fight with the business community was bad policy and bad politics.

The way Clinton disposed of the issue satisfied nobody and set the tone for the speech. His calls for smaller government and spending cuts smacked of imitation Republicanism and provoked sarcastic cheers from Republicans seated in front of him. But Clinton balanced his conservatism with repeated warnings against cutting education and welfare too deeply.

He clearly chose not follow the path of the

ing the laundry list of old-time State of the Union messages.

What the speech lacked in brevity, it did not compensate for in quality. His opening remarks that the "American people certainly voted for change" was a little too self-deprecating. He closed with an embarrassingly overt lift from Ronald Reagan: "Our best days are still to come."

How could this monstrosity be written when White House staffers claimed so much was at stake? The Clinton style is at fault. He takes over speech-writing chores himself, making the decision of what stays and what goes. Much more stays than goes.

His aides have long complained that his idea of editing is really addition. The problem is that there was nobody at the White House who looked at the finished product and reined in the president. Panetta surely knew it was a turkey, but he did not or could not change it.

The crisp, well-organized Republican



House Democratic leaders, Reps. Richard Gephardt and David Bonior, in waging class warfare against the rich. The president did not lay down the law against reduced capital gains tax rates. On the contrary, his description of what kind of tax cuts he can sign did not exclude that very Republican proposal.

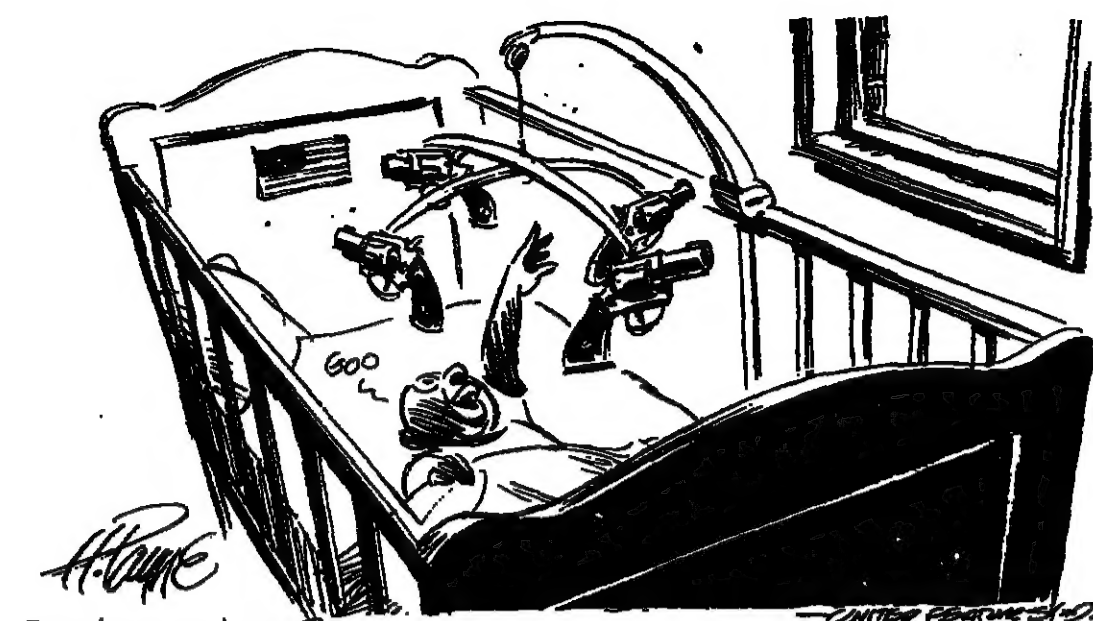
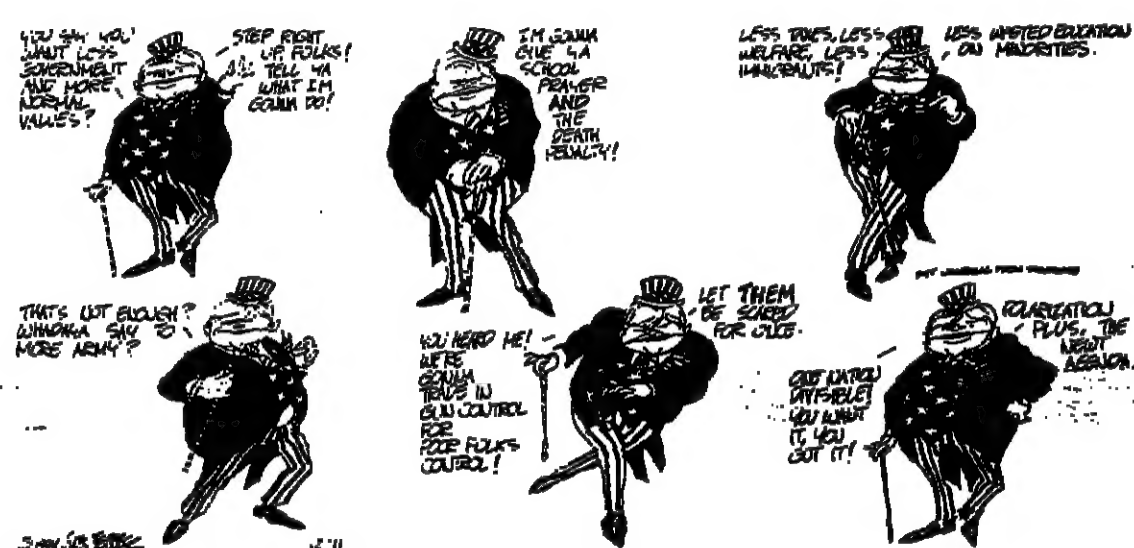
Clinton had been given straightforward advice from a variety of sources: keep it simple and keep it short - three or four ideas and 40 minutes at the most. Instead, he spent an hour and a half posing a minimum of 36 proposals, approximat-

response by New Jersey Gov. Christine Todd Whitman only emphasized the president's verbosity. Many Democrats mused that it was inconceivable that Vice President Gore, seated behind the president, or House Majority Leader Gephardt, seated in front of him, would have delivered so undisciplined an address. One speech does not a presidency break, but it did underline Bill Clinton's shortcomings.

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EDITORIAL CARTOONS

**FEIFFER®**

Spousal abuse does not predict murder

Because so few batterers end up killing, all reputable social scientists agree that spousal murder cannot be predicted from a history of spousal abuse.

BY ALAN DERSHOWITZ

What is the relationship between spousal "abuse" and spousal murder? That is one of the issues raised by the O.J. Simpson case, in which the prosecution is seeking to have the jury hear evidence of alleged abuse going back 17 years and ranging from shouting matches to a New Year's Eve's physical assault. But this important issue transcends any particular trial and raises questions about the threshold of scientific reliability required by the courts before evidence can be heard by a jury.

First, some numbers - in order to put the relationship between

spousal assault every 18 seconds in this country.

The number of spousal murders are far easier to calculate, since the vast majority of murders are reported and solved. According to the Justice Department, which recently completed a long-term study on violence in the family, there are approximately 1,430 murders of women each year by their present or former mates. This means that more than 99.9 percent of men who assault their wives or girlfriends do not go on to kill them. Less than one-tenth of one percent do.

It is, of course, true that among the small number of men who do kill their present or former mates, a considerable number did first assault them. Some, however, killed with no prior history of assault - for financial reasons, in order to marry someone else, or out of a variety of other motives.

Because so few batterers end up killing, all reputable social scientists agree that spousal murder cannot be predicted from a history of spousal abuse. Put another way, no expert can reliably tell which 1,500

were first abused. But no one disputes the fact that some murdered women were first abused. The issue is whether a history of abuse is necessarily a prelude to murder. The evidence on that is clear: It is not. Indeed, it is so unlikely as to be statistically insignificant.

This is one of the reasons why our legal system has traditionally balked at allowing the prior history of an accused to be admitted into evidence against him. Jurors are likely to believe that there is a closer relationship than there actually is between a defendant's prior history and the act for which he is standing trial. Thus, no court would ever allow a prosecutor to present evidence at a heroin possession trial that the defendant had previously tried marijuana. Similarly, the courts generally do not allow evidence at a murder trial that the defendant may have hit his wife in the past.

There are exceptions to this general rule, and prosecutors frequently seek to smuggle past acts into evidence under one of the exceptions. These exceptions include "signature" crimes—crimes



abuse and murder in perspective. Over the past decade, we have learned a great deal about the persuasiveness of spousal abuse. Although precise figures are diffi-

Although precise figures are difficult to come by, estimates of spousal violence in America range from a low of about 2 million spousal assaults each year to a high of more than 4 million.

cult to come by, estimates of spousal violence in America range from a low of about 2 million spousal assaults each year to a high of more than 4 million. According to Murray Straus, a well-known family violence research, there is a

batterers out of the large pool of over 2 million will eventually become murderers. Even if they were to single out these relatively few batterers who used weapons - such as guns or knives - against their mates, they could not determine which ones will go on to kill, without both overpredicting and underpredicting. Overpredicting means falsely identifying as potential murderers batterers who would not kill and underpredicting means failing to identify as potential murderers batterers who will kill. The social sciences are simply not capable of making these kinds of difficult predictive decisions when the relationship is as low as it is - less than 1 in 1,000 - between batterers and murderers.

There is an analogy to the relationship between marijuana and heroin use: Most heroin users started with marijuana, but only a tiny fraction of marijuana users go on to heroin. It is as impossible, therefore, to predict which marijuana users will turn to heroin as it is to predict which batterers will turn to murder: Only junk science and advocacy science - of the kind rejected by the Supreme Court and the appellate courts in recent months - claim that spousal murders can be predicted from spousal abuse, and they provide no hard data in support of these partisan claims. Instead they point to anecdotes about murdered women who

which are virtually identical in modus operandi to the crime at issue - as well as evidence of motive. But a motive to hit is not a motive to kill, and so courts have been reluctant to allow prior acts to come in under this rubric.

Once of the most frequent grounds for appellate reversal of convictions is the improper admission of evidence of prior crimes. Accordingly, trial courts are understandably cautious about admitting such evidence.

Alan Dershowitz is a consultant to the O.J. Simpson defense team. He is a professor of law at Harvard University. His newest books are *The Advocate's Devil* and *The Abuse Excuse*.

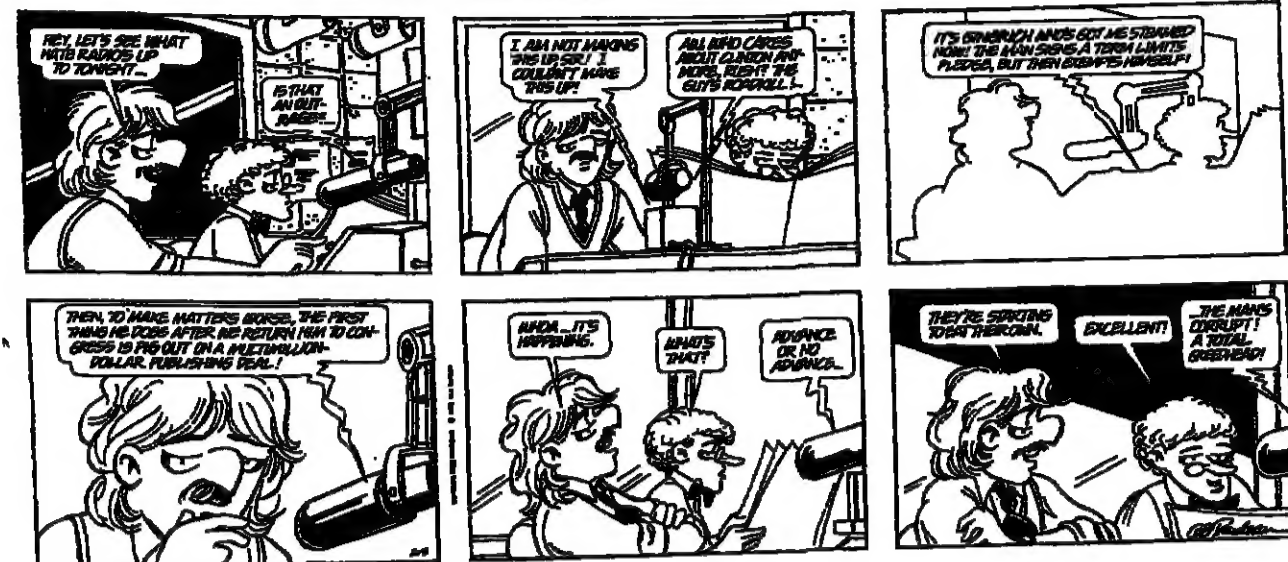
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PEANUTS

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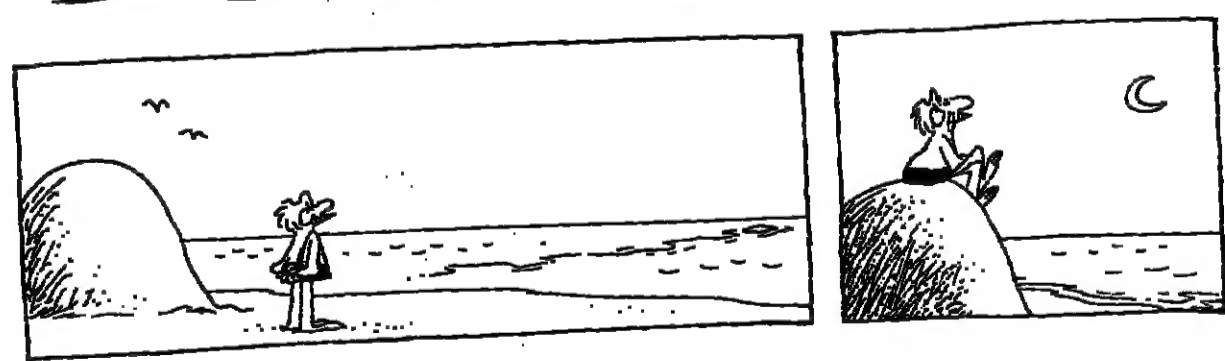
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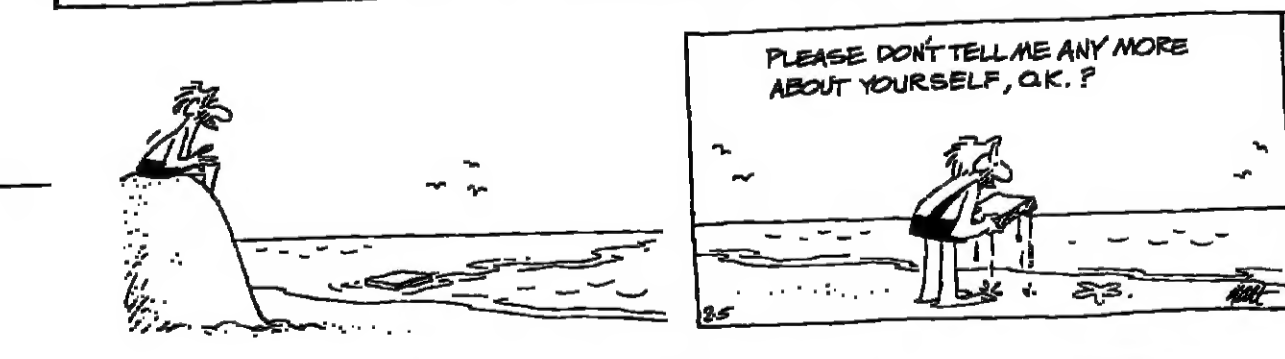
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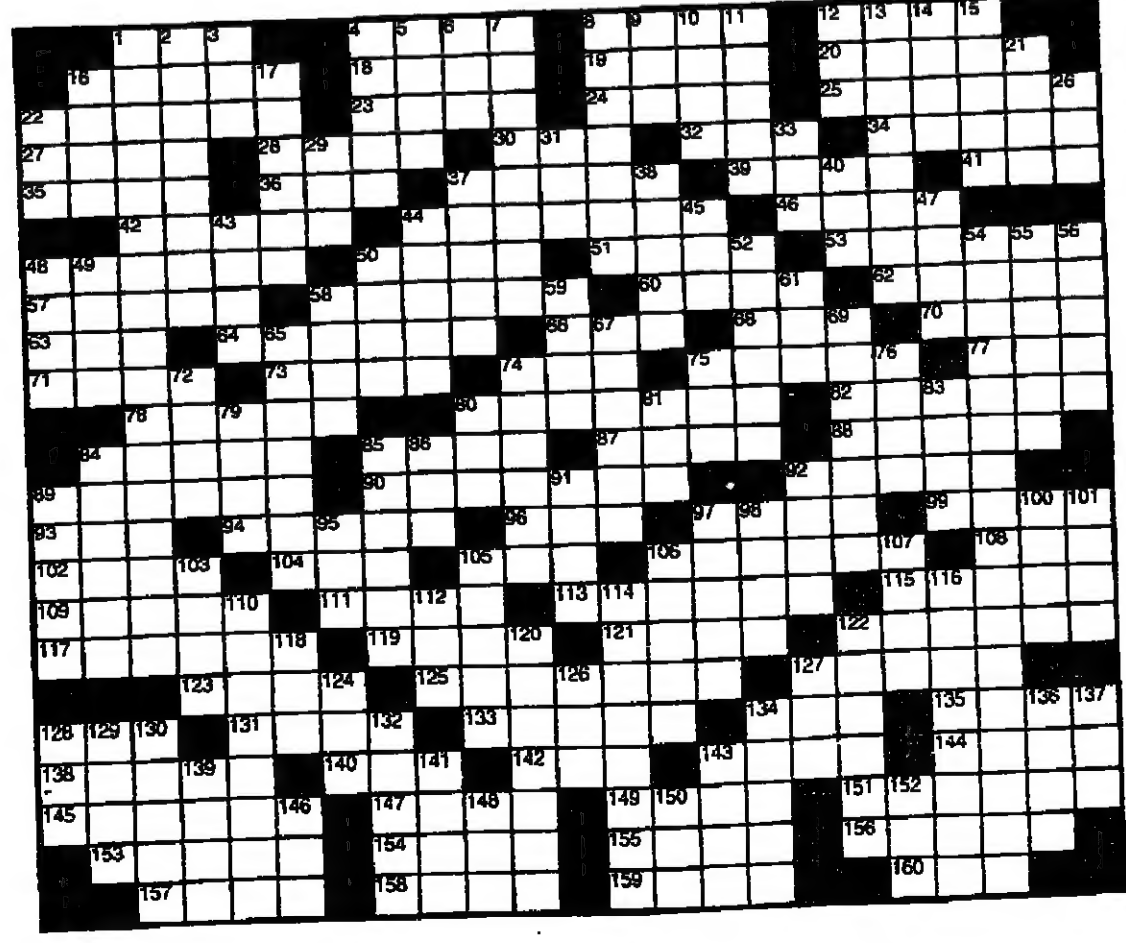


OVER HERE IF A GROUNDHOG SEES HIS SHADOW ON FEBRUARY THE 2ND, WE HAVE 6 MORE WEEKS OF WINTER.



TODAY'S SUNDAY PUZZLE

- ACROSS
- 1 Peach stone
 - 4 Slightly open
 - 8 Station
 - 12 Placed
 - 16 "Ready" —
 - 18 Yield
 - 19 Gambling town
 - 20 Located
 - 22 San Luis —, CA
 - 23 Pile
 - 24 Spoken
 - 25 Glossy paint
 - 27 Extinct bird
 - 28 Wine bucket
 - 30 Model Carol —
 - 32 Toothpaste type
 - 34 Genetic copy
 - 36 Consider
 - 38 Boy
 - 39 Ideology
 - 40 Weekly magazine
 - 41 Comic Louis —
 - 42 Beginning
 - 44 Weariness
 - 46 Armored vehicle
 - 48 Challenged
 - 50 Nothing more than
 - 51 Being: Sp.
 - 53 Type of muscle
 - 57 Scientific site
 - 58 Spoiled
 - 60 Barber's call
 - 62 Lighter brand
 - 63 Cheer
 - 64 Kim Fields role
 - 66 Burrows or Lincoln
 - 68 "Ben" —
 - 70 Threesome
 - 71 Type of jerk
 - 73 Previously owned
 - 74 Health resort
 - 75 Rich person
 - 77 Author Fleming
 - 78 1945 conference site
 - 80 Spill
 - 82 "Jane Eyre" author
 - 84 Garden herb
 - 85 Meal course
- DOWN
- 1 Movie about Lou Gehrig, with "The"
 - 2 Sleeplessness
 - 3 Spinning toy
 - 4 Felt pain
 - 5 Doris
 - 6 Oklahoma town
 - 7 Witty reply
 - 8 Mentor's student
 - 9 "the ramps" —
 - 10 Obstacle
 - 11 For rent
 - 12 Compass pt.
 - 13 Eyeglasses clipped to the nose
 - 14 And others: Lat.
 - 15 Evil spirit
 - 16 Reed instrument
 - 17 Laborer
 - 21 Contradict
 - 22 Strange
 - 23 Sign of the future
 - 25 Displeased
 - 27 Irish
 - 28 Actress Arthur
 - 31 Lulu souvenir
 - 33 Ignited
 - 37 Menu
 - 38 Actress Irene —
 - 40 Small rug
 - 43 Spanish artist
 - 44 Sinking
 - 45 Summer, in Paris
 - 47 Meka a sweater
 - 48 Devoid of light
 - 49 Enthusiasm
 - 50 Small particle
 - 52 Breathe out
 - 54 "If winter comes, can — — —"
 - 55 Narcotic
 - 56 ABC's — Ariège
 - 58 Santa —, CA
 - 59 California wine valley
 - 61 Bathroom fixture
 - 65 Live longer than
 - 67 Hair cutter
 - 69 Thieves
 - 72 Comfort
 - 74 Evening meal
- 75 Actor Beatty
- 76 Muffin ingredient
- 78 Italian money unit
- 80 Iranian city
- 81 Harrison or Reed
- 83 Utah city
- 84 Abreast of
- 85 Egyptian sacred
- 86 Alley —
- 89 Street urchin
- 91 Vietnam's neighbor
- 92 Profound
- 96 Corn on the —
- 97 Valuable violin
- 98 QED part
- 100 Pace
- 101 — Domin
- 103 Brussels-based
- 105 About
- 106 Dutch painter
- 107 Ticket part
- 110 Citrus beverage
- 112 — Vegas
- 114 Irregular
- 116 Convince anew
- 118 Tie fabric
- 120 Good morning, —
- 122 — the thought
- 124 Recently made
- 126 River inlet
- 127 Young goat
- 128 Youth org.
- 129 Actor James — Jones
- 130 Once more
- 132 Youngster
- 134 Beauty shop
- 136 Frilly fabric
- 137 Vital statistic
- 141 Andy Taylor's son
- 143 Skid Row denizen: slang
- 146 Sator
- 148 View
- 150 "Exodus" hero
- 152 Base



Speed without motion, and other paradoxes

ON CAMERA
DAVID BRAUNER

MANY believe that people who are unable to express themselves verbally are naturally attracted to photography because picture-taking is an ideal form of nonverbal expression.

But photographers are often exceedingly articulate. Like most professionals and serious amateurs, they thoroughly enjoy "talking shop." And they often make contradictory statements.

"I have seized the light," proclaimed Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre in 1839, the year photography was invented, according to conventional wisdom. Photography is "the art of fixing a shadow," declared William Henry Fox Talbot, on developing the first negative process, also in 1839.

Although "the camera does not lie" is a widely accepted truism, photographers say the opposite:

"Photography is largely about creating illusions. In many cases it could even be called 'telling lies,'" Australian nature photographer Steve Parish.

"Photography is about finding out what can happen in the frame. When you put four edges around some facts, you change those facts. The frame creates a world and photography is about [that] world," American art photographer Garry Winogrand.

The deeper meaning of photography is a philosophical question that has gone well beyond the comments of professional photographers:

"Photography turns life into something at once passive and belonging to the past... The future has no place in the photograph, which automatically belongs solely to time past," French writer Georges Duthuit. (The truth of this 1958 observation is somewhat blunted by the onset of digital image-making.)

"The mechanical nature of the photograph has revolutionized the psychology, and thus the very nature, of the picture," French film critic André Bazin.

"Photography is speed rendered motionless," poet and novelist Jean Cocteau.

For Henri Cartier-Bresson, photography is "the privileged moment," while for Irving Penn it is "the moment preserved."

Alfred Steiglitz, who ended his long and eventful career by taking pictures of nothing but clouds, said that photography "showed chaos in the world and man's battle against it."

Photographers have been called many things; "onlookers by proxy" is one of the best.

George Bernard Shaw, an avid amateur camera buff, wrote, "The photographer is like a cod, which lays a million eggs in order that one may be hatched." That is, if a photographer takes enough pictures, one may turn out.

Good photographs begin with simple observation of things around you, what author Eric de Maré refers to as the photographer's "third eye."

Edward Steichen took hundreds of pictures of a tree near his house over a 15-year period. "Each time I look at those pictures, I find something new there. Each time I get closer to what I want to say about that tree."

But Steichen also said, "one picture is worth 10 million words - provided that 10 words accompany it."

ANOTHER SUBJECT of pithy comments is the relationship between the camera and the photographer:

"The modern obsession with apparatus and technique may result in efficient craftsmanship; but, after all, seeing the picture, composing it, and seizing the psychological moment for exposure is the main thing," E.O. Hoppé in *Hundred Thousand Exposures*, 1947.

"When I see all these kids with their motorized cameras who hope by taking thousands of shots that they'll get a good one, I think of the monkey and the typewriter. If you give a monkey a typewriter, can he write a good play?" Lord Snowden.

"The best equipment? Imagination," British photographer Duane Michals.

"The camera sees more than the eye, so why not make use of it?" American



The moment preserved: A Bakharan mother helps her daughter with a drawing exercise. (David Brauner)

photographer Edward Weston, in his *Daybook*, 1926.

And for good advice, there is none better than that of pioneer color photographer Ernst Haas: "The only limitations in your photography are in yourself, for what we see is what we are."

IF YOU would like to share a favorite photographic aphorism, or if you have any questions or comments about photography, send them to "On Camera," The Jerusalem Post, POB 81, Jerusalem 91000.

And to see the latest equipment and

gadgets, don't miss the giant, three-day Photomix '95 - cameras, video, electronics, photo exhibitions and competitions, starting tomorrow. Hours: Monday and Tuesday 4:30 to 10:30 p.m., Wednesday 2 to 8:30 p.m., at the Tel Aviv Exhibition Grounds.

A watchdog can fill your security needs

HEADS 'N' TAILS
D'VORA BEN SHAUL

HARDLY a day passes without someone asking about guard dogs and watchdogs. It seems there is great confusion about the responsibilities of these animals.

I have a very effective canine companion who is a watchdog. She weighs just a little less than five kilos, and I doubt she could win a battle with a strand of cooked spaghetti. But she makes sure I can never be taken by surprise by anyone or anything within 30 meters of my home.

A real guard dog is a totally different matter, because its job is to prevent the entrance of intruders. This means it must be big enough for the job and trained to do it.

But keeping such a dog is a very serious responsibility. A trained guard dog that can and will attack, with or without a command, is the exact equivalent of a loaded gun beside you that is not always under your direct control.

Whether you need a guard dog depends on your intent, your need and your willingness to accept the responsibility. Can you take responsibility for training it? Can you be responsible for it 24 hours a day? Remember that it won't necessarily differentiate between an intruder or Aunt Ida who shows up unexpectedly, or your child's friend who comes to visit.

These are serious questions that every person who contemplates having a trained guard dog must answer. Most people would be quite content with a watchdog, of whatever size or breed, which faithfully warns the occupant that there are unauthorized intruders within a certain space. But popular opinion tells them they need a guard dog.

If you do opt for a guard dog, you are well advised to carry a good third-party insurance policy, and you should never post a sign that says "biting dog" or even "dangerous dog." The only posted warning should be: "Dog on premises."

The reason is simple. Israeli law follows the talmudic ruling of the "ox that gores." If you announce that your dog bites, you are responsible for the bite. If you acknowledge that your dog is dangerous, you are responsible for the danger.

In light of this, most reasonable householders will probably agree with me that a watchdog is a better bet.

Under the Mandate, time was of the essence - for the Jews

THERE AND THEN
SRAYA SHAPIRO

BY 1929, the British realized that their attempt to create a pluralistic society in Palestine had failed.

In its first decade in Palestine, the British administration laid down much of the physical infrastructure on which our present state system rests.

The inhabitants and the power-wielding bureaucracy clashed not over the goals of the system but over the pace of its establishment.

"The Jews were impatient, because they had been waiting for centuries, whereas the British proceeded slowly and methodically. For the British, time was not of the essence; for the Jews it was," Gideon Biger, a senior lecturer in Tel Aviv University's Geography Department, writes in *An Empire in the Holy Land*.

This historical geography of the British administration in Palestine centers on the formative years, 1917-1929.

Whenever Britain took over a new territory, writes Biger, improvements were usually evident in the spheres of public health, education, law and order, transportation, and communications.

In Palestine, pacification and law-and-order were the main aims of High Commissioner Herbert Samuel's civilian administration, which replaced the military



High Commissioner Herbert Samuel: Had grand designs, but was ordered not to burden the British taxpayer.

rule imposed with the conquest of Palestine.

The first annual report of the administration describes "an impoverished country, underdeveloped and sparsely populated." The 56,000 Jews in Palestine were confident of the future. "We shall see with our own eyes

the truth of the assertion that wherever the Englishman treads restoration follows and life improves materially and spiritually," wrote the editor of the Hebrew-language daily *Hadshot Ha'aretz*.

The men who shaped the destinies of Palestine in those days

had served in many parts of the British Empire before being appointed to Jerusalem - Malta, Trinidad, Sierra Leone, the Malay States, Cyprus, Egypt and Iraq. They conceived Palestine as an agricultural society. Their chief target was the Arab population, which resembled that of Egypt and Sudan with which they were familiar. At first, the Jews were treated more like British colonists.

Samuel outlined an ambitious frame of action, but was immediately hampered by the "Cromer System" imposed on all colonies to make do with their own resources and not put a burden on the British taxpayer. Since tax revenues in Palestine were much lower than in Britain, the services provided were obviously limited, notes Biger. Moreover, Palestine was obliged to repay a share of the Turkish foreign debt and refund the expenditure on railways and other development activities performed by the British military during its two years in control.

The general guideline for administrators was the French adage *Ne pas trop gouverner* - Do not interfere too much. Whatever could be left untouched remained so - Turkish law, for instance. "Samuel was convinced that a different policy would have been unacceptable to the British public opinion, neither would it have been approved by the League of Nations," observes Biger.

Even before the civilian ad-

ministration took over, the British had to tackle a sensitive problem, that of the frontiers of the new entity. For the first time in hundreds of years, Palestine had become a separate political unit - in the past the Syrians called "Fلسطين" only the area lying south of the Jerusalem-Jaffa line. The Zionists based on King David's conquests, urged the British to include the Litani River in the north and draw the eastern boundary along the Hejaz railway, across the Jordan river, and down to Akaba.

The British negotiators consulted George Adam Smith's *Historical Geography of the Holy Land* and the maps of the Palestine Exploration Society. It was agreed that, minimally, the Land of Israel extended from Dan in the north to Beersheba, but it was contended that the Banyas, northeast of Lake Tiberias, was really the Biblical Dan. Indeed, the maps produced by the British in their negotiations with the

French included the Banyas and approximately that part of the Golan which is now part of Israel.

Influencing the ultimate decision were war-time commitments, such as the Sykes-Picot agreement, and various claims by foreign powers - the Italians, the Vatican, even the Russians. And Sherif Hussein of Mecca wanted Beersheba to be included in his son Abdullah's Transjordan. The existence of Jewish settlements in Tel Hai and Metulla created a "panhandle," which extended the Galilee frontier northwards, but land belonging to Metulla farmers remained under French (Syrian) rule.

None of the Zionist requests was heeded by the negotiators at the Versailles Peace conference, except for the promise to assure an outlet to the Red Sea. Borders talks continued for almost 10 years, and the final agreement was signed only in 1927.

Britain's title to Palestine was, in addition to the Law of Con-

quest, its undertaking to work for the establishment of a Jewish National Home. The latter task was new to the Colonial Service personnel, who handled it cautiously.

"It was expected that the Jews would provide vigor, intelligence, labor and money, while Britain would contribute its long experience in government, law-and-order, and talented administrators," Biger notes. However, the anticipated aid from the Jewish world was not forthcoming.

On the other hand, the British administration took firm charge of the modernization of the Arab sector. Anti-malaria measures and a cadastral survey were effected in spite of Arab antagonism.

"The Arabs of Palestine were an unresponsive lot," Biger says. Nevertheless, in the final stage, the colonial heritage prevailed: Britain preferred to back the Arabs - to the infinite regret of the Jews.



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Baseball owners scrap salary cap

Clubs balk after NLRB threatens to file unfair labor practice charge

WASHINGTON (AP) — Major League Baseball owners, found to have illegally imposed a salary cap in December, have scrapped the whole system and removed the major obstacle blocking talks toward settling the six-month-old players' strike.

With President Clinton pressing for an agreement by tomorrow, the federal National Labor Relations Board unexpectedly sped up its process and told owners it would file an unfair labor practice charge against them.

Owners immediately backed down and said Friday they would restore baseball's old business rules.

"It's putting pressure to clear the decks and get a deal done," Colorado Rockies chairman Jerry McMorris said.

Earlier this week, owners made a proposal that didn't contain a salary cap. But legally, the system in place still was the one they implemented December 23, a plan that would have forced teams to sharply lower their payrolls.

"What was imposed is rescinded; it is as if it had never been," union head Donald Fehr said.

Spring training is to start February 16, and owners have been signing replacement players to be strikebreakers. Management lawyer Chuck O'Connor said Friday's developments wouldn't change those plans.

But most everything else in baseball was sent into limbo.

Some players don't know if they'll be free agents or wind up with their old clubs in salary arbitration. Small-market teams don't know if they'll get revenue-sharing money from their large-

city rivals.

Players and owners were scheduled to be back at the table yesterday, with the union expected to make a counterproposal to the luxury-tax plan owners presented on Wednesday.

The NLRB's finding and the owners' retreat was a major victory for the union, which declared all along that the implementation was illegal.

When owners put the cap in place, they changed many of the major rules that had governed the game since 1976.

They eliminated salary arbitration, created a new class of restricted free agents and gave themselves the right to release players at any time for any reason.

"I think right now it would be too early to discuss the effect," Marlins general manager Dave Dombrowski said.

Also in limbo is the revenue sharing agreement that clubs struck among themselves on January 18, 1994. At the time, the teams agreed that revenue sharing wouldn't take effect unless players agreed to a salary cap.

"That and everything else is all up in the air," said management negotiator John Harrington, the chief executive officer of the Boston Red Sox.

The NLRB hadn't planned to issue its decision until mid-month, but Parker said presidential pressure sped up the process.

There was almost no bargaining Friday. Some players, such as Brett Butler and John Franco, checked out, perhaps to beat the storm that was expected to dump 30 centimeters of snow on Washington.

Crackshot finds target through 'inner peace'

HEATHER CHAIT

YOAV Ze'evi could easily be a mercenary.

Behind his boyish looks and cropped haircut lurks an intensity and determination beyond his 20 years.

Besides, Ze'evi is the world youth champion target shooter, a title he won last year in Milan.

For Ze'evi, shooting is an approach to life, a route to improving his concentration and self-control while giving vent to his emotions.

"I'm very stubborn," he says in an interview at the ultra-modern NIS 22 million shooting range in Herzliya where he instructs as part of his army service between practicing for Hapoel Herzliya. "That's the bad side of my character. The better side is my determination."

He knows what determination means. At 14 years old, he began shooting in Ra'anana where he lives. Besides holding the world title, he is also Israel's youth champion.

"My friends and I joined the range for the action it represented, like Rambo movies, but after about three months, when they understood that shooting involves a quietness and inner calm, they quit. That is when I stayed. I was drawn to the challenge and now I shoot to win competitions."

Ze'evi shoots with an air rifle and a small bore (0.22 caliber) gun. In Milan he won the small bore three positions (prone, kneeling, standing) category, after accumulating 1,145 points out of a maximum 1,200 from 120 shots. The world record in this category where the shooter aims from 50 meters at a target of 10mm is 1,186.

"The pressure was incredible. Our time was limited, about one hour for each position with breaks to adjust the equipment. I was lined up with 70 other shooters, all aiming at computers, but each person felt quite alone."



READY, AIM...Yoav Ze'evi attacks his targets with computer-like efficiency.

(Moshe Shai)

"All my concentration, maturity and ability to switch off from my surroundings came into play at that moment."

Ze'evi's coach during his junior days was Guy Starek but now, entering the senior level (over 21 years), he is training with the national team coach Marcel Cohen.

"His strength lies in his ability to concentrate for long periods," says Cohen.

With the influx of Russian immigrants, Israel's shooters have assumed an esteemed place in the international arena and stand a fair chance of bringing home a

medal in next year's Olympics in Atlanta.

The likely team will likely consist of world champion Boris Poklek, Edi Eliav (fifth in the world), Alex Trpolski and Starek.

Ze'evi realizes his chances of going to Atlanta are slim.

"The principles of direction, pulling the trigger and how to hold the gun are relatively technical and can be taught. What takes years is learning control over your muscles, how to concentrate and to relate to pressure. Shooting is a mental sport, not physical, where age and experience feature significantly."

Despite his protesting about his immaturity, Ze'evi has the curious knack of being able to step outside and survey his character objectively. "Shooting has shaped my personality from a young age. I know more about myself now, I think differently. I take myself very seriously." He considers for a moment, "maybe too seriously."

As part of Ze'evi's rigorous training program, he records each practice in a diary. "It's like a self-examination. I force myself to reflect on how I did and what needs improving, whether

my muscles were limber enough and if my mental attitude was correct. It's proven itself — it entrenches the pattern of my development."

Rooting the bill for Ze'evi's expenses which range from his German-made uniform (costing NIS 3,000) to trips abroad and coaches, is the National Olympic Range under the auspices of the Israel Shooting Association.

While mercenaries earn big money, how does this young soldier with his eagle eye relate to the deadliness of the sport? "I could never shoot anyone, not even a cat."

Hapoel Holon battles Hapoel Jerusalem in key hoops matchup tonight

JOEL GORDIN

RALPH Klein's new-look Hapoel Holon host Hapoel Jerusalem tonight in the main game of this week's National Basketball League matchups.

Holon missed its chance last week for sole possession of third place after it lost to unpredictable Hapoel Tel Aviv. The team, with a 12-7 mark, is now tied four fourth with Hapoel Galil Elyon, Hapoel Eilat and Bnei Herzliya.

Hapoel Jerusalem, badly missing injured playmaker Papi Turgeman, also lost last week, as Maccabi Tel Aviv steamrolled over it.

Turgeman is still away and the capital city side, now in eighth place with an 11-8 record, would seem to have little chance of a road win at Holon.

Bnei Herzliya has a relatively easy game at home to Hapoel Gvat, which sports a 6-13 mark. The Yizre'el Valley side is based on its two Americans, Derick Gervin and Rodney Munro, and has a weak bench.

Hapoel Galil Elyon and Hapoel Eilat battle each other at Kfar Blum on Monday night in a game to be shown live on cable television.

These teams are so evenly-matched that Galil's home advantage should turn the tables in its favor.

League leaders Maccabi Tel Aviv should have a cakewalk over Hapoel Givatayim, which has given up on the prospect of staying in its next year's

National League and let go its two foreigners — Gary Plummer and Adrian Branch. Dual citizen Keith Bennett has also apparently received his marching orders.

The Israel Basketball Association is working behind the scenes to prevent the creation of a "second Betar Ramat Gan" for what remains of the season.

The feisty Maccabi Jerusalem, 9-10 and in ninth place, hosts Hapoel Tel Aviv.

Ever since the departure of coach Zvi Sherf, playmaker Gilad Katz has played extremely well for the Ushikim squad.

If he and the sparkling Buck Johnson hit the jackpot again, Hapoel Tel Aviv must be considered the favorites.

Second-placed Maccabi Rishon LeZion faces disappointing Maccabi Ramat Gan, which has almost no chance of being relegated and is also out of the running for the playoffs.

Hapoel Haifa, 5-14, will be able to take out its frustrations at having to play most of the season without foreign players with an easy game against Betar Ramat Gan, everybody's whipping boy.

In European action this week, Hapoel Tel Aviv travels to Italy for a European Cup matchup against Benetton Treviso, while on Thursday Maccabi Tel Aviv plays hosts Olimpija Ljubljana in the European Club Championships.

Australia jumps out to big lead in fifth Test

PERTH (Reuters) — A run out involving his twin brother Mark left Steve Waugh stranded on 99 not out as Australia were dismissed for 402 in the fifth Test against England yesterday.

But Mark Waugh redeemed himself with two wickets in four balls as England stumbled to 110 for four in reply at the close.

England, who need to win to level the five-test series 2-2, will look to No. 4 batsman Graham Thorpe and Mark Ramprakash to revive their innings on today.

Thorpe batted aggressively to remain unbeaten on 54 alongside Ramprakash on 54, after England slumped to 77 for four following the loss of openers Graham Gooch and captain Mike Atherton. No. 3 Mike Gatting and John Crawley after tea.

Waugh, who resumed on 23, missed out agonizingly on his eighth test century after a mix-up with his brother.

Backing up in the hope of completing the single, which would take his brother to three figures, Mark was run out at the bowler's end after being sent back.

It was the sixth time Waugh has reached the nineties in test cricket only to fail to reach a century.

Mark Waugh, who made 88 on Friday, came to the wicket as a runner for Craig McDermott after the Queensland fast bowler

strained his back during batting practice before start of play.

McDermott, who remained in the pavilion for the start of the England innings, was the second Australian player to require a runner during the day.

Earlier, Healy tore a calf muscle as he ran between the wickets and remained in obvious pain before being dismissed for 12.

Although Healy took the field for the England innings after intensive treatment, he was clearly hampered in his movements.

Steve Waugh, only the second batsman in Test history to run out of partners so near to his century, said afterwards he had been convinced there was no chance of completing the single despite his brother's enthusiastic backing-up.

"Mark was keen to get the run, but I played the ball too near [the bowler] Chris Lewis," Waugh told reporters. "I'm disappointed to have another 90-something against my name, but it was a vital innings for me after I didn't make many runs in the last couple of Tests," said Waugh, who hit 12 fours from 183 balls during a near five-hour stay at the crease.

His experience followed that of former England opener Geoff Boycott, who missed out on a century in similar circumstances on the same ground in 1979-80.

England team manager Keith Fletcher said his side still had justifiable hopes of sharing the series.

"We could bowl them out cheaply in their second innings, and if you ask the Australians I'm sure they would say the Test match isn't over," he said.

England's first priority today will be to score the 93 runs they need to avoid the follow-on.

They were stumped in the opening overs of their innings when Glenn McGrath, who was drafted into the side to replace injured pace bowler Damien Fleming, lured Atherton into edging a catch to Healy before bowling Gatting off the inside edge.

But they appeared to have weathered Australia's initial burst when Gooch and Thorpe added 72 runs for the third wicket.

Then makeshift bowler Mark Waugh took his two quick wickets to put Australia in the driving seat again.

Gooch, who is setting a new record of 113 caps for England on his last test appearance, was trapped low for 37 in Waugh's second over.

Three deliveries later Crawley edged a low catch to Shane

Warne at second slip to fall for a duck.

Earlier, after resuming on 283 for four, Australia struggled for runs against England's pace quartet of Devon Malcolm, Chris Lewis, Angus Fraser and Phil DeFreitas.

DeFreitas and Lewis took three wickets apiece with Fraser chipping in with one wicket, before the last three Australian batsmen, Jo Angel, Glenn McGrath and McDermott, were run out.

Australia Test batting (overnight 283 for four)	
M. Taylor c Rhodes b Lewis	12
D. Brown c Ramprakash b Lewis	9
M. Waugh c DeFreitas b Lewis	88
G. Waugh not out	88
G. Lewis c Rhodes b Fraser	20
J. Healy c Lewis b DeFreitas	12
S. Waugh c Rhodes b DeFreitas	11
J. Angel run out	0
G. McGrath not out	0
C. McDermott not out	0
Score (10-1)	31
Fall of wickets: 1-47, 2-55, 3-93, 4-97, 5-287, 6-287, 7-287, 8-287, 9-287, 10-287	
Bowling: Malcolm 31-6-25-0 (w-1), DeFreitas 23-8-1-3 (w-2), Fraser 22-11-24-1, Lewis 37.5-5-7-3 (w-7), Gooch 4-1-0-0, Ramprakash 11-0-4-0.	

England first innings	
G. Gooch lbw b M. Waugh	87
M. Atherton c Healy b McGrath	4
M. Gatting b McGrath	0
G. Thorpe not out	0
J. Crawley c Waugh b M. Waugh	0
M. Ramprakash not out	14
Score (10-1)	110
Fall of wickets: 1-5, 2-5, 3-7, 4-7, 5-7, 6-7, 7-7, 8-7, 9-7, 10-7	
To bat: S. Rhodes, C. Lewis, P. DeFreitas, A. Fraser, D. Malcolm.	
Bowling (no data): Angel 0-0-0-0 (w-1), McGrath 14-4-0-2, Bennett 4-1-0-0, M. Waugh 5-2-15-2, Waugh 4-1-0-0.	

Tennis great Fred Perry dies

MELBOURNE (AP) — Fred Perry, the last British man to win the Wimbledon singles title, died Thursday at the age of 85.

Perry, who won Wimbledon three straight times from 1934-36, died in hospital in Melbourne, where he was being treated after suffering broken ribs in a fall in his hotel bathroom last week.

A short statement issued Friday by the Epworth Hospital on behalf of Perry's family said he had died of heart failure.

"Fred Perry passed away suddenly and peacefully from heart failure on Thursday afternoon at the Epworth Hospital," the statement said.

Tributes to Perry flooded in from around the tennis world.

"Fred Perry was a superlative ambassador for our sport throughout the world," All England Club chairman John Curry said in a statement. "He was a great character, big-hearted and a true champion in every sense."

Australia's former Davis Cup captain and Wimbledon champion Neale Fraser described Perry "a great chap to be around."

"I sat with him just a few days ago at the [Australian] Open and

now he's gone. It's very sad, but he can rest easily. He did a wonderful job for a great game. He's left his mark."

Before turning pro in 1936, Perry captured eight Grand Slam singles titles. In addition to his three Wimbledon crowns, Perry won the US championship at Forest Hills in 1933, 1934 and 1936, the Australian championship in 1934 and the French title in 1935.

Born in Stockport, Cheshire, Perry was regarded as one of the all-time greats of tennis. He was the first player to win all four major titles, although he did not hold them concurrently.

Perry beat Australia's Jack Crawford in 1934 for his first Wimbledon crown and defended the title the following year when he defeated Germany's Baron Gottfried Von Cramm.

In 1936, Perry defeated Von Cramm 6-1, 6-1, 6-0 in 40 minutes in the shortest Wimbledon final this century.

Perry said the achievement he most cherished was a Davis Cup win over France in Paris in 1933.

After beating Henry Cochet, Perry won the decisive fifth match over Andre Merlot to bring the

trophy to Britain for the first time since 1911.

Perry led Britain to Davis Cup championships with victories over France (1933), the US (1934-35) and Australia (1936).

He won 45 out of 52 Davis Cup matches for Britain and 34 out of 38 singles between 1931-36.

Perry was renowned as an aggressive competitor with tremendous self-confidence and a remarkable running forehand.

Shortly after his last Wimbledon triumph, Perry moved to the US to turn professional, angering Wimbledon officials.

The rift was healed in 1984 when Wimbledon erected a statue of Perry near Center Court. The main entrance next to its bronze figure is known as the Fred Perry Gate.

Perry remained active until his death. He ran a highly-successful sportswear company and was a regular member of BBC Radio's commentary team at Wimbledon and other major championships from 1949. His annual presence at Wimbledon served as a constant reminder of the sorry state of British tennis, which has no male players in the top 50.

TODAY

CHANNEL 5

7:00 Bodies in motion 18:00 Bodies in motion 18:00 Bodies in motion 18:00 (to be announced) 17:30 Live English league soccer: Tottenham v Blackburn 19:30 Goal and a half 20:00 Bushido 20:30 Basketball 22:00 Soccer 23:30 Goal and a half 00:00 (to be announced)

EUROSPORT

9:30 Tokyo Open tennis final 12:00 Live women's alpine skiing 14:00 Tokyo Open tennis final 15:00 Live European figure skating championships 18:00 Swimming 19:00 Women's alpine skiing 19:30 Ski jumping 20:15 Cross country skiing 21:00 European figure skating championships 23:00 Women's alpine skiing 00:00 Golf 2:00 Tennis

PRIME SPORTS

6:00 Five Nations rugby: England v France 7:00 WWF 8:00 Cricket: Australia v England 9:00 Live golf from Australia 12:00 International sport magazine 13:00 Triathlon 14:00 Live European figure skating championships 17:00 Climbing 18:00 Cricket: Australia v England 19:00 International sport magazine 20:00 Triathlon 21:00 Golf from Australia 00:00 Climbing 1:00 Cricket: Australia v England

MONDAY FEBRUARY 6

CHANNEL 5

7:00 Bodies in motion 7:30 Bodies in motion 8:00 Bodies in motion 16:00 Bodies in motion 16:30 Goal and a half 17:30 Basketball 18:30 (to be announced) 19:30 Israeli basketball roundup 20:00 Bushido 20:30 Live Israeli basketball: Hapoel Galil

EUROSPORT

9:30 Golf 10:30 Live women's alpine skiing 12:00 Live men's alpine skiing 13:30 Live women's alpine skiing 15:00 Ski jumping 16:00 Tennis from Tokyo 17:30 Brazilian league soccer 19:30 Alpine skiing 20:30 Eurosport news 21:00 Speed world 22:00 Alpine skiing 00:00 Eurogoals 1:30 Eurosport news

PRIME SPORTS

6:00 Triathlon 7:00 Cricket: Australia v England 8:00 Climbing 9:00 International motor racing magazine 10:00 Baseball: Seattle 12:00 Athletics 14:00 Asian soccer: Thailand v Uzbekistan 16:00 Golf from California 18:00 Cricket: Australia v England 19:00 Asian soccer: Thailand v Uzbekistan 21:00 Golf 22:00 Five Nations rugby: Scotland v Ireland 00:30 Talking baseball 1:00 Cricket: Australia v England

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 7

CHANNEL 5

7:00 Bodies in motion 7:30 Bodies in motion 8:00 Bodies in motion 18:00 Bodies in motion 18:30 World rugby 17:30 Israeli basketball 17:30 Israeli basketball highlights: Hapoel Galil Elyon v Hapoel Eilat 18:30 English league soccer 19:30 All sports 20:30 Bushido 20:30 College basketball: Connecticut v St. John's 22:00 Brazilian soccer 23:30 NBA

EUROSPORT

9:30 Eurogol 10:30 Live men's alpine skiing 12:00 European figure skating championships 13:30 Live men's alpine skiing 15:00 Eurogoals 16:30 Speed world 18:00

PRIME SPORTS

6:00 Asian soccer: Thailand v Uzbekistan 7:00 Cricket: Australia v England 8:00 Golf 10:00 College basketball: Boston College v Miami 12:00 Athletics 14:00 Asian soccer: Qatar v Korea 16:00 Bowling 18:00 Cricket: Australia v England 19:00 PGA golf 20:00 Asian soccer: Qatar v Korea 22:00 College basketball: Boston College v Miami 01:00 PGA golf 1:30 Cricket: Australia v England

WEDNESDAY FEB. 8

CHANNEL 5

7:00 Bodies in motion 7:30 Bodies in motion 8:00 Bodies in motion 16:00 Bodies in motion 16:30 Basketball: Connecticut v St. John's 18:00 Swimming 18:30 Volleyball 19:30 Israeli soccer magazine 20:00 Soccer 21:30 Israeli soccer magazine 22:00 Soccer 23:30 Israeli soccer magazine 00:00 College basketball

EUROSPORT

9:30 European skiing magazine 10:30 European tennis 11:30 Figure skating 13:30 European skiing magazine 14:30 European tennis 15:30 Horse racing 16:30 Free-style skiing 19:30 Live ski jumping 21:30 Eurosport news 22:00 Bowling 23:00 European Super Cup soccer: Milan v Arsenal 1:00 International motor racing magazine 2:00 Eurosport news

PRIME SPORTS

6:00 Asian soccer: Qatar v Korea 7:00

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Fit avid	7.375	+0

Parameter	Value	Unit
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Area 0.5	1.8	mm ²
BVR	6	mm

Black	251.75	251.75
Bron	10	10
Fixed Release	0.5625	0.5625

Gectek	7.375	+0
Health Tech	1.5025	0
MSI	0.36375	+0

Financial	1.28	-4.03%
Fund for Fund	10.625	+0.5
Stock	0.4375	+0.09375

Mercury	12.75	-0
Magic	5.625	-0
Orion	11	-0.875

Supplies	17.125	2.125
Salaries	3.75	6

Tower Somerset	13.75	1.0
Tiv3	35.975	1.0
Tiv2	1.1825	1.0

Commstock Trading Ltd. [Date 3-FEB-88]

**INTEL MONEY
MARKETS**

Dollar crossrates (US)

D-mann	Mannose (CME) -	1.5528	-0.0186
	spci _____	1.5397	+0.0082
	Mannose (CME) -	0.6556	-0.0009

CanDir:	spot	1.401	-0.0042
	Mar./June (QME)	-0.7132	+0.0031

Mfg:	spot	1.7106	+0.0082
AvgMfg:	spot	10.705	+0.01
Base:	spot	3.5475	+0.005

Libor rates

Dollar	6 months	8.8878	0
Dollar	12 months	7.3125	0
P Sterling	3 months	8.76	-0.0825

S-franc	12 months	5.0825	0
D-mark	3 months	5.28	0
D-mark	6 months	5.28	0

(Spot market listings are from approximately

ABA Computer Systems Ltd.

ANAL METALS

	Last	Change
Corn (Mid) AEC1	1749	+1

Orange juice (Mar)(CEC)	115	-0.2
Crude oil light (Mar)(CEC)	18.78	+0.24

Cocoa (Mar)	(LCE)	1008	+5
Coffee (Jan)	(LCE)	2633	0

Last Change

New York metal futures

Ptatinum (Apr.)	414	-1.1
Palladium (Mar.)	158.7	-0.85
High-grade copper (Mar.)	1.3125	-0.0245

	Last error	Change
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Months in parentheses signals contract exp. date

Comstock Trading Ltd. (Date 3-FEB-88)

including IDF redeployment.

by Moussa.

551 من الام

Peres attacks direct election of PM

SARAH HONIG

FOREIGN Minister Shimon Peres yesterday resumed his attack on the direct election of the prime minister and on the primaries system practiced by Labor.

"The direct elections system will be overturned by a sizable majority of MKs if the parties allow MKs the freedom to vote according to their consciences," Peres told a gathering of Labor activists in Tel Aviv yesterday.

He used the opportunity to press ahead with demands he raised a month ago to change the nation's and the party's electoral systems.

This puts Peres on a direct collision course with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, one of the most enthusiastic advocates of direct elections.

In his speech, Peres asserted that "there is awareness in all parties that the direct election of the prime minister was a bad idea and that a majority now exists in the Knesset to cancel the law."

He said the problem is that the party leaders are forcing their opinion on the MKs via party discipline. "It is clear that if this discipline were lifted, the law would be easily amended," he said.

According to Peres "direct election harbors dangers to democracy unless accompanied by parallel reforms in the system of Knesset elections. All this necessitates the greatest of care and caution."

"Nothing should be rushed into and alternatives must be seriously studied," he added.

President Ezer Weizman voiced similar concerns over the weekend, raising the possibility that a prime minister of one party may be elected and face a Knesset composed by a majority of MKs from the rival bloc.

Peres blamed the "break down of internal order in Labor" on the primaries system in which no MK owes allegiance to the party any more and feels he can do as he pleases.

This malaise, he warned, "will cause Labor to lose power."



Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Amnon Shahak awards the rank of major-general to Oren Shabor, the new coordinator of government activities in the territories. Shabor replaces Maj.-Gen. Danny Rothschild. At right is Oren's wife. (IDF Spokesman)

Brother of Psagot manager Regev arrested

YITZHAK Weiss was arrested Friday by the Securities Authority on suspicion of collaborating in a stock manipulation scheme with his brother, Haim Regev, manager of Bank Leumi's Psagot mutual fund.

Weiss, an electrical engineer, is suspected of using bank accounts under his name and names of his family members to purchase

shares. Regev is suspected of using the same method.

Investigators believe that Weiss acted according to his brother's orders.

They believe that Regev bought stocks for public institutions in his position as fund director.

Since Regev's arrest, investigators say that Weiss has withdrawn

some NIS 6 million in cash from his bank accounts. Weiss is believed to have at least 34 bank accounts containing NIS 12 million.

Weiss' monthly salary is NIS 7,000. He would not explain under questioning the source of the millions, and is not cooperating with investigators.

Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court set

him at NIS 500,000, and decided to keep him under house arrest until this afternoon when he is to post another NIS 1.5 million bond, requested by police who fear he will try to flee the country.

The judge also ordered the release of Regev, remanded on January 25. He is to pay NIS 200,000 bail and NIS 500,000 bond. (Jm)

Namir: Wave of 70,000 have come from Bukhara

BATSHEVA TSUR

THE veteran Bukharan Jewish community in Israel has been augmented by some 70,000 newcomers in the past five years, Labor and Social Welfare Minister Ora Namir said last week.

She was speaking Thursday during a meeting with leaders of the community who gathered at their community center in the Shapira quarter of Tel Aviv, where many of these new immigrants have settled.

The quarter consists of run-down houses in a largely industrial zone near Jaffa but has taken on the flavor of the Bukharan community. The new immigrants sit outside or stroll through the streets speaking the Bukharan dialect, and most of the stores advertise their wares prominently in Cyrillic letters.

Community leaders told Namir that 20 percent of the new immigrants are academics, mostly doctors and engineers, but they are for the most part not employed in their professions. The situation is particularly bad in places like Ramle and in Or Yehuda where more than 35% of the immigrants are from the Asian republics of the Soviet Union, most of them defined as Bukharan Jews.

Namir said her ministry would be willing to retrain the professionals as well as to provide training courses for others.

The community has been adopted by the British Olim Society which, together with the Jewish Agency, has set up a NIS 1 million fund to assist the newcomers with loans to get permanent housing.

Women's Torah institute claims discrimination in High Court petition

EVELYN GORDON

THE Religious Affairs Ministry should not be allowed to fund Jewish studies for men at a much higher rate than it does for women, a petition to the High Court of Justice demanded.

The petition, filed on Thursday by Nishmat, an institute for Jewish studies for women in Jerusalem, said that male yeshiva students who live in their school's dormitories are funded by the ministry at a rate of NIS 375 per student per month. Full-time women students who also live in their school's dormitories, however, are funded at a rate of NIS 135 per student - a difference of some 280%.

For married students who do not live in the dormitories, the difference is even greater, the petition said: NIS 490 per month for men and NIS 120 for women.

Furthermore, the petition noted, male students are eligible for funding from the ministry until the age of 65. Women students are funded only until the age of 30.

"The rate of funding for students of Torah is set according to age, sex and the number of hours of study, and in accordance with coalition agreements," the ministry acknowledged in a letter to Nishmat, which is quoted in the petition.

In a different letter, the ministry's legal adviser explained his reasoning, as follows: Men, he said, are obligated by religious law to study Torah, while women are not. Therefore, when the budget is limited, preference must be given to men.

Furthermore, he said, because men are obligated to learn Torah, male yeshivot cannot demand a realistic tuition. Women's institutions, however, have no such restriction, and should be required to charge a realistic tuition.

Married men who study, he continued, must be supported because their families need the money, while married women who study can be supported by their husbands.

Finally, he said, men who are deferring their army service are not allowed to work while they study, whereas women can both work and study.

In response, the petition noted that by Israeli law, discrimination on the basis of gender is illegal. Since the ministry must operate according to Israeli rather than religious law, the petition continued, its discriminatory policy is illegal even if it is true that religious law would favor funding the male student.

Islamic Movement will fight MKs to join Knesset race

DAVID RUDGE

THE Islamic Movement is considering possible legal action against right-wing MKs who have called for it being banned from participating in Knesset elections.

The call was made by some opposition MKs, after a meeting of representatives of the fundamentalist Israeli Arab organization last week took a tentative step towards running in the next Knesset elections.

In Tsomet and Likud, a move is under way to legislate against allowing any party to run which does not recognize Israel as a Jewish state, the flag and the national anthem. Part of this already exists in legislation against Kach, which forces any party to recognize the Declaration of Independence.

Ibrahim Sarsur, spokesman for the movement, told the Jerusalem Post last night that the meeting followed a religious ruling that the movement's ideological basis did not forbid it from entering the election race.

The representatives themselves, however, were equally divided over the question, and it

was decided to hold a referendum among all of the movement's followers throughout the country.

Another meeting will then be held to decide the question, in principle, on the basis of the results of the nationwide survey.

Sarsur, who supports participation in the elections, stressed that the ideological/religious ruling was a very important aspect in the decision-making process.

In the past, the question of running in the elections has been sidetracked because of the ideological/religious aspect, and followers were allowed to vote or not according to their own wishes.

Regarding the recommendations of opposition MKs, Sarsur said they rejected such suggestions completely and would check if there was any grounds for legal action.

"I should stress, however, that the Islamic Movement will continue to operate as an Israeli Islamic Movement, within the framework of the law, and will assess all possibilities which could lead the movement to operate from places where it can have maximum influence," said Sarsur.

Ashdod taxi driver stabbed to death

AMIRAM Elikashvili, a 41-year-old taxi driver from Ashdod, was stabbed to death late Thursday night in his cab.

His body was found early Friday morning by police on a routine patrol near the southern exit of the city, after they spotted his taxi parked at the side of the road. Elikashvili's bloodied body was slumped over the steering wheel, and he had been stabbed several times in the neck and chest.

MDA personnel declared him dead at the scene. The body was examined at the Institute for Forensic Medicine at Abu Kabir, and was then buried in the Ashdod Cemetery.

Police searched the orchards and building sites in the area, but there were no arrests.

Police said the murder was likely criminally motivated but not a robbery, since the victim's money was still in his pockets. They suspect it was some sort of "settling of scores."

They did not, however, rule out the possibility of a terrorist murder.

Relatives insisted it was a terrorist murder, saying they had no idea who would want to settle scores with Elikashvili, since he had no known enemies.

Elikashvili left a wife, a 16-year-old daughter and a 13-year-old son. (Jm)

Protest rejected against nude photos at Yad Vashem

BATSHEVA TSUR and news agencies

YAD VASHEM yesterday rejected a request to remove or cover photographs that showed naked Jews being led to slaughter.

Jerusalem Deputy Mayor Haim Miller said on Friday that the photographs were innocuous and should be removed from Yad Vashem.

Miller, head of the Association for the Rights of the Haredi Community, said the pictures were an affront to haredim, and demanded that the pictures be removed or covered.

"I don't recommend that they tangle with us," he told Reuters. "The pictures are offensive. If they don't remove them we can make sure religious Jews don't

visit the museum; we can check if any of their big donors are Orthodox."

Miller said he had made a formal complaint to Yad Vashem after receiving letters recently from haredim who objected to the photographs.

Yad Vashem's chairman, Avner Shalev, said the main picture in question showed Nazi troops poised to shoot hundreds of naked Jewish women and had been on display for more than 25 years. "There is no way to cover up the horrors of the past," Shalev said yesterday evening.

He said more than 20 million people had seen the photograph since the museum opened.

Shohat appoints head of economic separation panel

Cancellation of stock tax goes to cabinet

JOSE ROSENFIELD

FINANCE Minister Avraham Shohat on Friday appointed Treasury Director-General David Brodet to head the economic committee that will review the proposal to separate the Israeli population from the Palestinians living in Judea, Samaria and Gaza.

Shohat said the economic committee will meet for the first time this week.

The committee, together with a security panel appointed by Police Minister Moshe Shalev, will work out the practical aspects of implementing Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's separation proposal.

The economic panel will focus on the economic implications of a separation both on Israel and the autonomous areas, and will propose solutions to the economic difficulties that may result from the planned separation. Some of the issues that are likely to arise include the impact of separation on the movement of workers and goods from the territories.

The economic committee will be organized in the same fashion

as was the team for the economic talks with the Palestinians in Paris.

Brodet will lead a group that will include director generals from the relevant economic ministries, such as Agriculture, Industry and Trade, Energy, and Transportation, as well as representatives from the Bank of Israel, the civil administration, police and the prime minister's economic advisor and experts.

Since different security arrangements will have different economic impacts, the economic panel will prepare its recommendations to accommodate several options.

In addition, Shohat and Shalev will coordinate between the committees to ensure that the security and economic committees don't work at cross purposes.

Meanwhile, Shohat will present the cabinet today with his proposal to cancel the capital gains tax. Treasury spokesman Elishava Bram says the proposal will be similar to the one that the Likud brought to a vote last week that was defeated.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Assi Dayan caught driving illegally

Assi Dayan, whose driver's license is suspended, was arrested on Friday afternoon after he was caught driving. Police stopped Dayan after seeing that his car was lacking front license plates. He was brought to the traffic police station and released on NIS 5,000 bail. (Jm)

Policeman attacked during pub brawl

A 24-year-old Haifa man is suspected of attacking a policeman who came to break up a brawl at a pub in the city's "Alcohol Valley" late Friday night. Following the incident, Haifa police ordered the closure of the pub for 30 days. The man allegedly beat the policeman, who had handcuffed him. The officer was hospitalized with injuries, including a broken nose. (Jm)

Israel dropped from US duty-free list

President Clinton announced Friday that Israel is being dropped from the list of Third World countries privileged to sell some goods to the United States duty-free. Israel's average income - \$13,760 in 1993, according to the World Bank - is above the limit set by the system, the president explained in a message to Congress. The Bahamas - average income \$11,500 - was also dropped.

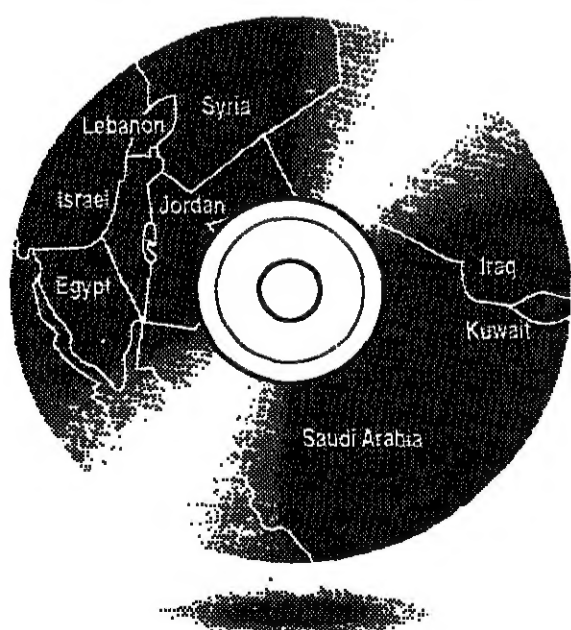
Worker leader threatens violence

The management of the Rotem-Amfert chemical plant in Beersheba has filed a complaint against the head of the factory's workers committee, who threatened to prevent the privatization of the company. According to the complaint, committee head Shimon Saban said he would disable the company's processing machines to stop privatization. Saban, however, flatly denied management's claims. The factory's 1,200 workers have been on strike since last Monday. (Amir Rozenblit)

Aliya up in January compared to last year

January saw the arrival of 6,500 immigrants, an 11.5% increase over January 1994, the Absorption Ministry reported. 5,780 were from the CIS, 19 percent over last January.

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